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SIoux CITY
SEED & NURSERY Co.

1908

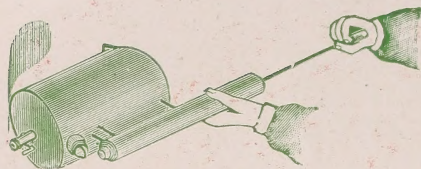
SIoux CITY, IOWA.

Seed
Catalogue

**RELIABLE
GARDEN
SEEDS**

FOR SALE BY

TWO GRAND SPRAYERS



Utica Blizzard.

UTICA BLIZZARD

High Pressure Sprayer.

\$2.00 Each. The grandest and best Sprayer for the money ever offered. A perfect little blizzard. For small orchards and fruit patches there is nothing like it. Made for spraying fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, poultry houses, whitewash, etc. Holds 1 gal. of mixture, and after pumping in a few strokes of air, works continuously. Will throw a broad, spread, mist-like spray.

NEW BRANDT SPRAYER

The most important details of the New Brandt Sprayer is the device for pumping the air into the tank while walking, a feature just discovered, and is found in no other sprayer. Will spray one or two rows of potatoes at a time as fast as a man walks. Will spray a row a mile long with only one filling of three gallons. Will spray from 15 to 25 hills of potatoes with each stroke of the pump. Invaluable in orchard, potato and tomato fields; gooseberry, currant and rose bushes. In garden on cabbage, celery, cucumbers, squash, cauliflower, etc.

Price, \$5.00 each, fitted with single nozzle and spraying cap. Double nozzle extra, \$1.50 each. No. 2 cap for Bordeaux Mixture, 20 cents. We believe this is the best sprayer on the market.



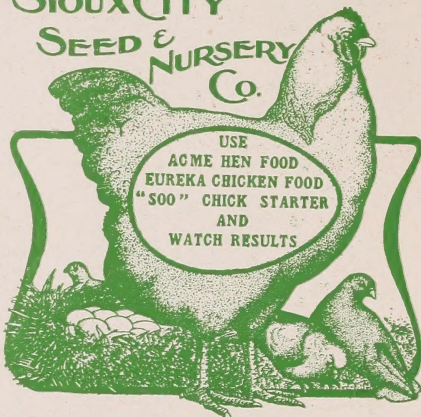
CHICKEN FOODS

Our Poultry Foods are on sale in your town with merchants who handle our seeds.

Chicken Foods are of the greatest importance and should receive the most careful attention on the part of those who are either selling the **Foods** or have fowls to feed. We have given this matter of **Chicken Foods** very careful consideration. We are now prepared to offer **The Trade** the finest and purest **Chicken Foods** on the market. We say to you positively that we are using nothing but the best materials, practically of the same quality that we are using for our seed purposes. There is positively **no Dust, Screenings or Damaged Grain** of any kind in it. We sell all our Screenings to sheep men for their flocks. Furthermore, our **Chicken Foods** are not filled with shells, grits and cheap articles, but are made up of such excellent grains as **Wheat, Kaffir Corn, Sweet Corn, Cracked Peas**, etc., all of which have a high feeding value for fowls. We have given the most careful study to the proper proportions for mixing these **Foods** so as to have a well balanced ration for fowls—**Foods** that will keep them in the best of health and increase very materially the lay of eggs.

SIoux CITY

SEED & NURSERY Co.



"Soo"

ACME CHICKEN FOOD—A balanced grain ration scratch food for fowls.

EUREKA CHICK FOOD—A complete food for chicks 2 to 8 weeks old.

SIoux CHICK STARTER—Food for baby chicks from 2 to 20 days old.

PERFECT POULTRY MASH—A carefully selected mixture of ground feed in proper proportions essential to the health and growth of fowls and production of eggs.

OYSTER SHELLS—Peerless Oyster Shells. Genuine salt water shells.

CLAM SHELLS—From the Mississippi River.

MICA SPAR CUBICAL GRIT—Very choice grinding material.

PEARL GRIT—(Grit and food). Practically the same chemical constituents as Oyster Shells, and fine sharp edges for grinding. In using Pearl Grit you have both food and grit.

BONE—Granulated, coarse, medium or fine.

STOCK AND ANIMAL FOODS.

Tankage—Special for feeding.

Blood Meal.

Pratt's Stock Food.

We do not publish prices here as they continually change with the market value of the grains that enters the food. Our foods are sold in almost all the cities and towns tributary to Sioux City. You will find our **Poultry Foods** on sale with merchants in your town who handle our seeds.



Eureka

SOME REASONS WHY SEEDS DON'T GROW

READ CAREFULLY—From time immemorial there has been more or less complaint of garden and flower seeds not growing. We are aware of the fact that there are some poor seeds sold, but we are absolutely certain that very much of the complaint about seeds not growing is not due to poor seeds nearly so much as it is to the seasons and more particularly, the very careless manner in which seeds are planted. The writer of this has been planting seeds from seed boxes for the last forty years, and he wants to testify here that he has had very few failures from the seed not growing and he attributes it very largely to the very great care taken in planting. We cannot make it too emphatic here, that if seeds are planted in season, soil well prepared and tenderly cared for when they are small and tender, that three-fourths of all the complaints of seed failures would be done away with.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

Of course the first thing to do is to get good seeds. **Our Seeds** may be depended on; as every variety and kind that we put on the market are tested very carefully. The second thing to do and which is of very great importance, is to put the soil in proper condition. If the soil be wet and heavy it should be thoroughly drained. There is more danger of too much water than too little. Every man who wants a good garden should prepare the soil in the fall, any time before it is frozen up. Clean off all the rubbish and burn, thoroughly manure the surface and spade under. The freezing of the winter will put the soil in prime condition.

COMMON SENSE—We are certain that if gardeners and farmers will exercise just good, ordinary common horse sense, put their ground in thorough condition, drain well, be careful not to plant too early or too late, putting in those seeds that should go in early, first, and waiting until the season warms up for the other varieties, keep the crust broken after hard beating rains, then two-thirds of the failures in seed planting will be overcome.

TOO DEEP—As a rule nearly all garden seeds, sweet corn, and especially flower seeds, are planted too deep. As a rule, seeds should not be covered more than three or four times their thickness with soil.

FLOWER SEEDS—Flower seeds, as a rule, should not be planted (except Sweet Peas, which should be planted as soon as possible) until the ground is thoroughly warmed and the heavy beating rains of spring are over. Take the utmost pains and thoroughly pulverize and make exceedingly fine the soil. As a rule, sow the smaller seeds on top of the ground and not in little furrows. Take a box of very fine soil and sift the soil over them with the hand. It will require but very little soil to do this.

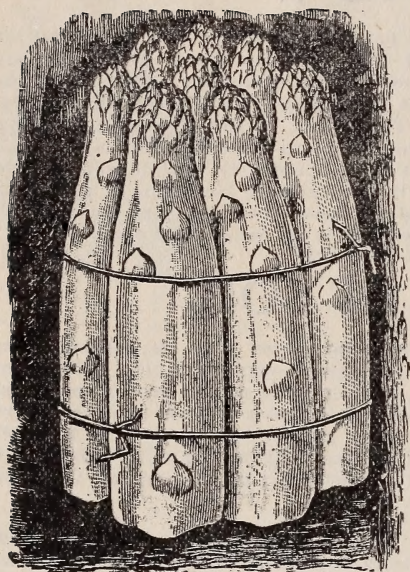
EARLY PLANTING—This is another fruitful source of seeds not coming up. There are some seed that can be planted as early as you can get them in the ground, in the spring, with perfect safety, while others must be planted much later. Smooth Peas, Radish, Lettuce, Beet and Onion Seed, may be planted quite early, while Wrinkled Peas, Beans, all kinds of Vine Seed and Sweet Corn should not be planted until the danger of freezing is past, and when the ground has become well warmed up. Vine seeds should not be planted until almost the 1st of May in this Northern latitude. Beans not much before the 20th of April.

DON'T PLANT SWEET CORN OVER 1½ INCHES DEEP.

SWEET CORN—Possibly there are more failures with Sweet Corn than any other one kind of seed and for two very important reasons. First, the Corn is planted too early, when the ground is cold and wet. Sweet Corn will not stand the rough treatment and the dampness that Field Corns will stand, because they are soft and spongy, absorb the moisture and rot. Second, Sweet Corn is almost universally planted **too deep**. It should not be planted, in such seasons as we have been having for two or three years, over an inch, or 1½ inches deep. Three or four inches, as is often planted, is entirely too deep. Of course if the ground be dry, thoroughly drained and warm, it may be planted some deeper. The early varieties, such as Corys, White Mexican and Minnesota, may be planted earlier than the later varieties, such as Stowell's Evergreen and Country Gentleman, for they are flintier and harder and absorb less moisture than the later varieties. **Sweet Corn** should be planted closer in hills than **Field Corn**—and rows close together, especially the Early varieties—fodder is smaller. We have increased our yield over former years fully 50 per cent by so doing.

Vegetable Seeds

ASPARAGUS



CULTURE—Sow the seed thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one-year-old plants should be set out in the spring, in a rich sandy loam, dug eighteen inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being one foot from the edge and allow twelve inches in the rows; set the plants at least four inches below the surface.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Barr Mammoth —Has very large tender stalks of very light color	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 20	\$ 60
Conover Colossal —The most approved and standard, soft; large	05	10	15	50
Columbian Mammoth White —Choice variety; stalks white; good quality	05	10	25	75
Palmetto —Of southern origin; a very desirable; bright green asparagus; early	05	10	20	60
Roots —2-year-old, 75c per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.				

ARTICHOKE

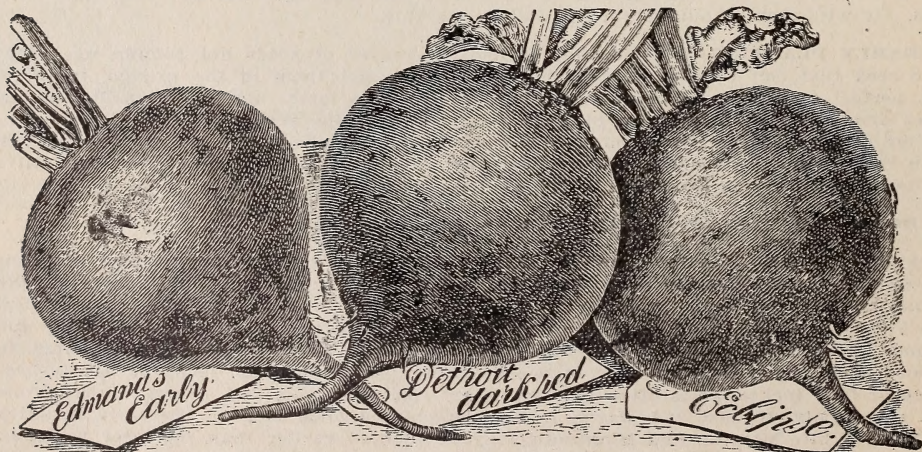
CULTURE—Deep rich sandy loam with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and when large enough, transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. It is an excellent vegetable and easily grown, thriving in any situation, providing the heads are cut off and used as they get ready.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
French Globe —The standard and best variety	5c	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$3 00
Jerusalem Artichoke —Tubers only; used for pickling and stock		60	1 00	2 00

BEET

Ready for Table Use in 40 to 60 Days.

GARDEN BEETS FOR TABLE USE



CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first weeks of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin to from four to six inches. The young beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Bastian —A very early light colored turnip beet; fine market variety	\$ 05	\$ 08	\$ 15	\$ 50
Crosby's Egyptian —An extra early dark blood, round, not flat	05	08	15	50
Detroit Dark Red —Very choice deep red; fine shaped beet; see cut	05	08	15	50
Dewing Early —Of fine form, flavor and good for market	05	08	15	50
Early Turnip Bassano —Grows to a large size; tops large, flesh pink, zoned with white; very sweet	05	08	15	50
Early Blood Turnip —Dark red and of fine flavor; productive, standard sort	05	08	15	50
Edmand Blood Turnip —A market garden's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin and very dark flesh of best quality	05	08	15	50
Extra Early Egyptian —Very early and dark blood color, rather flat	05	08	15	50
Extra Early Eclipse —Very early; round rooted and dark red; one of the very best	05	08	15	50
Half Long Blood —Fine dark strain; distinct variety; smooth and handsome	05	08	15	50
Lentz Extra Early Turnip —A large small top round beet; fine strain	05	08	15	50
Long Smooth Blood —A good late variety; dark red; tender and sweet....	05	08	15	50
Swiss Chard or Silver —Cultivated for its leaves; mid rib, stewed and served as asparagus, the rest served as spinach.....	05	08	15	50

Beet—Mangel Wurzel, Sugar, etc.

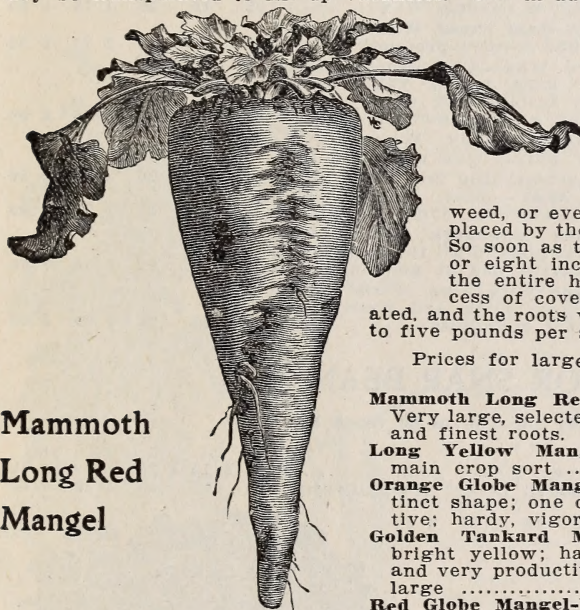
CULTURE—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and sub-soil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eighteen inches in rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four

inches high, at the rate of 200 pounds. Complete manure, 200 pounds bone flour and 400 pounds salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzel should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases should be replaced by about six inches of either salt, hay, straw, sea-

weed, or even corn stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen about six or eight inches more of earth should be place over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from four to five pounds per acre.

Prices for large quantities on application.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel



	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel —Very large, selected strain, the largest and finest roots. The standard.....	\$ 05	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 30
Long Yellow Mangel - Wurzel —Good main crop sort	05	05	10	30
Orange Globe Mangel-Wurzel —Of distinct shape; one of the most productive; hardy, vigorous	05	05	10	30
Golden Tankard Mangel - Wurzel —A bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive; tops small, roots large	05	05	10	30
Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel —Similar to the Yellow Globe, productive.....	05	05	10	30
Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel —Large and productive, keeps well	05	05	10	30
Lane's Sugar —For sugar making or stock feed.....	05	05	10	30
White Sugar Beet —Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar, as well as for stock feeding	05	05	10	30
Vilmorin Improved Sugar —A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing beet.....	05	05	10	30
Klein Wanzleben —Larger than Vilmorin; good sugar beet; very hardy ..	05	05	10	30

BEANS

As a farinacious food for man, the bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in many superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying the quality of flavor. The rearing of a really dwarf form of the Lima Bean is one of the greatest of recent advances.

CULTURE—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart; drop the beans three inches apart in the drills and cover not more than two inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.



Golden Wax

DWARF WAX BEANS

Ready for Use in 35 to 40 Days

	pkt.	pt.	qt.	pk.	bu.
Davis White Wax —Very hardy, productive, long pods, very handsome, rustless, fine shipper, best canner; in all points the best Wax ..	05	\$ 15	\$ 25	\$2 00	\$7 00
Golden Wax —Best known Wax Bean; very early, fine podded	05	15	25	1 75	6 00
German Black Wax —Has great merit, very tender and best quality..	05	15	25	1 75	6 00
Black-Eyed Wax —A cross between Golden and Black Wax; very early and very productive; yellow pods	05	15	25	1 75	6 00
Improved Prolific Black Wax —Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality	05	15	25	1 75	6 00
Challenge Black Wax —An extra early strain of the Dwarf Black Wax ..	05	15	25	1 75	6 00
Bismarck Black Wax —Resembling in growth Wardwell Kidney Wax.	05	15	25	1 75	6 00
Detroit Wax —Very much like Golden Wax, but less liable to rust	05	15	25	1 75	6 00
Flageolet Wax —Flat, yellow, stringless pods of great length and breadth; exceedingly productive	05	15	25	1 75	6 00



German Black Wax

Grinnell's Improved Golden Wax —Very early; round, golden pods ..	05	15	25	1 75	6 00
Golden-Eyed Wax —Very hardy and prolific, with flat, yellow pods; very early and exceptionally free from rust; a very desirable and popular sort	05	15	25	1 75	6 00
Pink-Eyed Wax —Very fine variety, resembles Golden Wax	05	15	25	1 75	6 00
Currie's Rust Proof Wax —Vigorous and hardy; productive	05	15	25	1 75	6 00
Refugee Wax —A perfect Refugee with long, round, yellow wax pods; suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder ..	05	15	25	1 75	6 00
Wardwell Kidney Wax —Extra early; purely wax, pods long, flat and remarkably free from rust ..	05	15	25	2 00	6 50
White Wax —Flat, yellow pods; very handsome, vines small.....	05	15	25	1 75	6 00
Yosemite Mammoth Wax —The largest pods of all the wax sorts; productive and of good quality ..	05	15	25	2 00	7 00
Valentine Wax —One of the earliest; pods thick and fleshy, absolutely stringless	05	15	25	2 00	6 00

DWARF, OR SNAP BEAN

Green Podded—Ready for Use in 30 to 40 Days.

	pkt.	pt.	qt.	pk.	bu.
Best of All —Early and superior; round, green, fleshy pods	05	\$ 15	\$ 25	\$1 50	\$4 50
Boston Favorite —(Large Goddard)—Red podded Dwarf Horticultural ..	05	15	25	1 50	4 00
Boston Small Pea —Small, round and handsome	05	15	25	1 50	3 00
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod —This new bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition two to three days earlier than Valentine. This advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among table beans. Pods are stringless—absolutely so—the pods breaking as short and free as pipe stems; enormously productive	05	15	25	1 50	5 00
Dwarf Horticultural —Late and productive; fine either shelled or green	05	15	25	1 50	4 50
Early Mohawk —Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy	05	15	25	1 50	4 50
Extra Early Red Valentine —Early strain of this popular round pod bean, nothing superior to this in Snaps among the green podded sorts; many prefer to Wax varieties	05	15	25	1 50	5 00
Early China Red Eye —Early and continues long in bearing; fine shell bean	05	15	25	1 50	4 50
Round, Early Yellow Six Weeks —Resembles the Mohawk, save in color; flat pods; a popular one	05	15	25	1 50	4 50
Long Yellow Six Weeks —Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods; good quality	05	15	25	1 50	4 50
Low's Champion —A very productive variety, with perfectly stringless, large green flat pods	05	15	25	1 50	4 50
Refugee, or 1,000-to-1 —Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod	05	15	25	1 50	4 00
Prolific Tree —(Navy)—The most prolific bean known, bean not large, but fine shape; cooks easy. (See page 5 for cut of it)	05	15	25	1 50	4 00
Mexican (Navy)—Very productive, white sort	05	15	25	1 50	3 00
White Navy or Pea Bean —Seed white; nearly round	05	15	25	1 50	3 00
White Kidney or Royal Dwarf —Fine winter shell bean	05	15	25	1 50	3 50
White Valentine —Very early; tender, entirely stringless	05	15	25	1 50	5 00



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

DWARF LIMAS

Ready for Use in 30 to 75 Days.



Prolific Tree (Navy)

Burpee Bush Lima—A bush form of the large Pole Lima, the beans being large and flat, like those of that variety. It is very productive and its dwarf character is well established

Henderson's Bush Lima or Sieva—Productive; a very early

Jackson's Wonder—Immensely productive; may be used as a shell bean or snap bean; broad, flat pods, variegated bean

	pkt.	pt.	qt.	pk.	bu.
Burpee Bush Lima	\$ 05	\$ 20	\$ 35	\$ 1 75	\$ 6 50
Henderson's Bush Lima or Sieva	05	20	35	1 75	6 00
Jackson's Wonder	05	20	35	1 75	6 00

POLE OR RUNNING LIMAS

Ready for Use in 70 to 90 Days.

CULTURE—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles eight or ten feet long should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.

Golden Carmine Podded Horticultural—In this new strain we have a wonderful, robust grower. The pods are large, stringless, bright golden color when very young. As they approach full size, they are mottled and streaked with an unusually bright carmine color on the golden, which gives the pods (when ready for market), a beautiful and attractive appearance. This, together with its productiveness, will make it the most desirable strain of this well known and popular bean. In addition to its excellence for the table, it is also very ornamental

Large White Lima—Largely grown and highly esteemed

King of the Garden Lima—Large in pod and bean; productive

Dreer Lima—Thick and of fine quality; early variety

Early Jersey Lima—A few days earlier than the large Lima

Horticultural Lima—A cross between the Horticultural and Dreer Lima, it matures much earlier than the Lima

Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry—Showy, excellent either as a snap or shell bean

Speckled Cut-Short or Corn Hill—Used for planting among corn, one of the best

Dutch Case Knife—Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled

	pkt.	pt.	qt.	pk.	bu.
Golden Carmine Podded Horticultural	\$ 05	\$ 20	\$ 35	\$ 2 25	\$ 8 00
Large White Lima	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
King of the Garden Lima	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Dreer Lima	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Early Jersey Lima	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Horticultural Lima	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Speckled Cut-Short or Corn Hill	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Dutch Case Knife	05	20	30	2 00	7 00



Dutch Case Knife

Southern Prolific—A continuous bearer of good quality

Scarlet Runner—A popular English Pole Bean; very ornamental

White Crease Back—Long, round, stringless pod; fleshy and tender

White Dutch Runner—Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white

Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead)—Pods green, very long, very prolific

Golden Andalusia (New)—Most productive of all the pole varieties; beans pure white, round

Mont d'Or or Golden Cluster—Early, productive; golden wax pods six to eight inches long

Lazy Wife—Great favorite; pod from four to six inches long, stringless, rich, buttery flavor; beans are white and make a fine shell bean; pods remain green and tender long

	pkt.	pt.	qt.	pk.	bu.
Southern Prolific	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Scarlet Runner	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
White Crease Back	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
White Dutch Runner	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead)	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Golden Andalusia (New)	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Mont d'Or or Golden Cluster	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Lazy Wife	05	20	30	2 00	7 00

Borage

The young leaves of this annual, which smell somewhat like a cucumber, are used as a salad or boiled like spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable only when young. Sow in the spring in light soil and transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks growth.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Borage	\$ 05	\$ 15	\$ 35	\$ 1 25

Broccoli

CULTURE—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way when the plants are about four inches high. Cultivate the same as cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedy for insect attacks as are recommended for cabbage. The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Early White Cape—Best flavor; very hardy; small	\$ 05	\$ 30	\$ 1 00	\$ 3 50
Early Walcheren—Late variety	05	40	1 25	4 00
Early Purple Cape—The very best; large	05	30	1 00	3 50

Brussels Sprouts

CULTURE—Sow in May in the same manner as Cauliflower and transplant in July, one foot apart, in the rows, which should be one and one-half feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. The real sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sort which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth like the tenderest cauliflower, and are equally as good.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Improved Half Dwarf—The very best and surest strains	\$ 05	\$ 20	\$ 60	\$ 2 00
Improved Dwarf—Compact heads of fine quality	05	20	60	2 00

Chervil

CULTURE—Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil, like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart, in well prepared ground. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Curled—The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews and for garnishing, same as parsley	\$ 05	\$ 15	\$ 80	\$ 1 00

Chicory

Chicory is cultivated chiefly for its roots, which are dried and used as a substitute or flavoring ingredient for coffee. The leaves, when blanched, are also esteemed as a salad. Cultivate as recommended for carrots.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Long Rooted Madgeburg—Roots are the Chicory	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 25	\$ 75

Collards

CULTURE—Sow seed as for cabbage in June, July and August for succession, transplant when one month old in rows a foot apart each way and hoe often.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Georgia Grown, or Southern	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 30	\$ 85

Corn Salad, or Fetticus

CULTURE—Sow during August or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in slightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before winter cover thinly with straw or leaves.

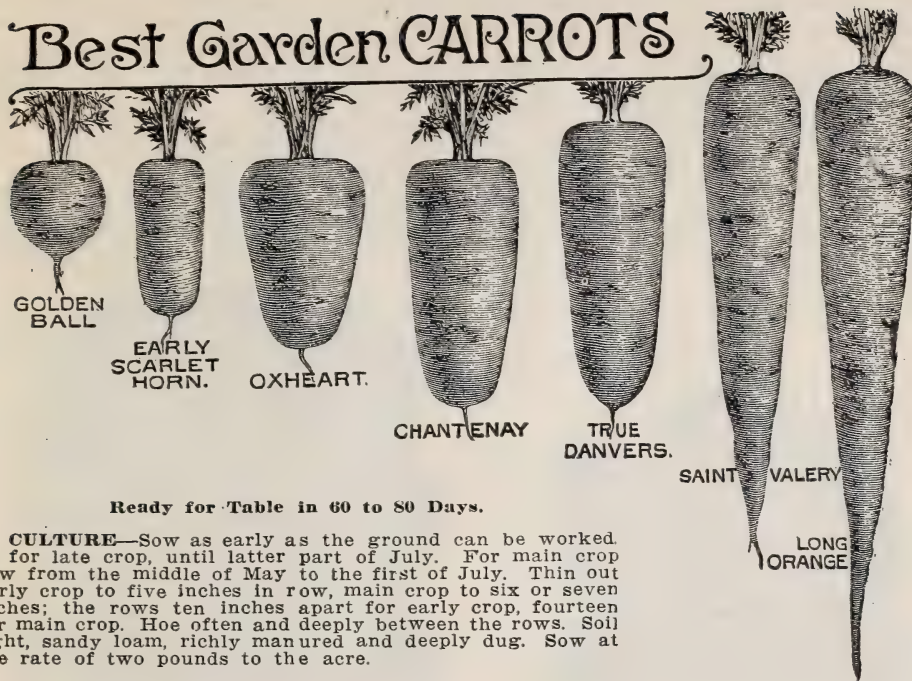
	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Large Seeded—The best variety for family use; makes delicious salad; used during the winter as substitute for lettuce	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 20	\$ 60

Cress

CULTURE—Sow thickly in shallow drills every two or three weeks. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Water Cress should be sown in damp soil, or if a stream of water can be utilized, it would be much finer. It will also thrive in damp hot-beds. Rightly managed its culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with the Water Cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hot-bed, inside the frame (where it is always cool). This will be found a satisfactory method of obtaining it early.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Curled or Pepper Grass	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 15	\$ 50
Broad Leaved	05	10	15	50
Broad Leaved Winter	05	10	20	75
True Water Cress	25	40	1 25	4 00

Best Garden CARROTS



Ready for Table in 60 to 80 Days.

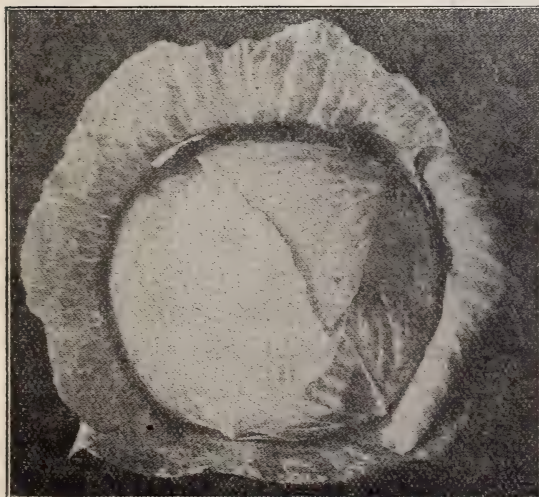
CULTURE—Sow as early as the ground can be worked or for late crop, until latter part of July. For main crop sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row, main crop to six or seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.

	pkt.	oz.	¼-lb.	lb.
Early Horn —Very early variety, small root; excellent flavor	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 20	\$ 50
French Early Forcing —Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames	05	10	20	50
Half-Long Stump Rooted, Chantenay Strain —Style of Nantes; has broader shoulder	05	10	20	50
Half-Long Stump Rooted Carentan —Coreless; flesh red, of fine quality...	05	10	20	50
Half-Long Danvers —Thick, of good quality and exceedingly productive ..	05	10	20	50
Large White Belgian —Very large; excellent stock carrot	05	10	20	50
Large Yellow Belgian —Very large, excellent stock carrot	05	10	20	50
Oxheart or Half-Long Guerande —This is one of the most valuable of recent introduction either for family or market; most beautiful shape and rich orange color	05	10	20	50
Saint Valery —Very choice, good flavored	05	10	20	50

CABBAGE

Ready for Use in 75 to 210 Days.

WE CARRY THE FINEST STRAINS OF AMERICAN LONG ISLAND GROWN CABBAGE SEED. MARKET GARDENERS CAN DEPEND ON PLANTS FROM OUR SEED HEADING.



Hollander

CULTURE—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil with an abundance of stable manure or Thornburn's Manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold frames, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way and from twelve to fifteen inches the other, according to the variety. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows 2 by 3 feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of cabbage and cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in twelve quarts of water, then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid being perfectly clear, never colors the cauliflower or cabbage heads. To prevent the turnip flea from attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slacked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above the ground.

	pkt.	oz.	¼-lb.	lb.
Express —The earliest of all; small, solid heads, fine quality; fine for forcing	\$ 05	\$ 15	\$ 40	\$ 1 30
Etampes —A fine extra early small French sort, with pointed heads; very solid	05	15	40	1 30
All Head —The very best second early, fine flat heads, very hard, solid	05	15	40	1 40
Early Jersey Wakefield —Well-known and most valuable for early	05	15	40	1 40
Early Winningstadt —A standard second-early variety; pointed heads	05	15	40	1 40
Early Dwarf Savoy —The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good	05	15	40	1 40
Early Flat Dutch —A remarkably fine strain; a sure header; the head weighing from ten to twelve pounds, most valuable for market	05	15	40	1 40
Henderson's Early Summer —A superior second-early sort, produces large and solid heads of fine quality	05	15	40	1 50
Selected All Seasons —One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size, quickly and surely; the true sure header	05	15	40	1 50
Henderson Succession —An excellent second-early or late sort on the style of All Seasons	05	15	40	1 50
Filder Kraut —Pointed head, fine for kraut	05	15	40	1 50



Early Jersey Wakefield



Premium Late Flat Dutch

Fotter Brunswick —Good, solid heads, either for second-early or late.....	05	15	40	1 50
Stonemason Drumhead —A standard winter cabbage for main crop	05	15	40	1 50
Premium Late Flat Dutch —Also a valuable main crop sort for market.	05	15	40	1 50
Mam. Rock Red —Very large, solid, red heads, the finest strain of Red Cabbage	05	15	40	1 50
Red Dutch —For pickling; hard, oblong heads; dark purple	05	15	40	1 50
Hollander —One of the hardest in cultivation; quite a distinct variety; medium size, round, very solid, extra keeper, best of quality—our seed is from a very reliable Danish grower	05	15	40	1 75
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead —The largest cabbage known, weighing in some instances over fifty pounds; under good cultivation acres have been grown where the heads would average thirty pounds each	05	15	40	1 50
Genuine Sure-Head —Never fails to make a large, fine head, with few outer leaves; fine grower; flat Drumhead	05	15	40	1 40

Cauliflower

Ready for Use in 90 to 120 Days.

CULTURE—This is the same as for cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drouth. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for cabbage. To destroy the cauliflower maggot, it is recommended to take one ounce of sulphuret of potassium and dissolve it in one gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold the 100th part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.



	pkt.	¼ oz.	1 oz.
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt —Short stem; very fine	\$ 15	\$ 60	\$ 2 00
Large Early Dwarf Erfurt —Finest strain	15	60	2 00
Half Early Paris or Nonpareil —Popular early white	15	60	2 00
Henderson's Early Snowball —Without doubt the best of cauliflowers; our seed is of the very finest strain, grown specially for use in Denmark, and sure to make a fine solid head; don't buy cheap cauliflower seed; there is no seed in which quality counts so much	15	70	2 50

CELERY

CULTURE—Sow the seed in a light, rich dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed leaf they may be trans-

planted to another bed, or they may be thinned out in beds or trenches. The bed should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches—we say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in case the plants are in a compact form, to be covered for the winter where they grow. When grown in beds this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and in doing this care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart when the celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well drained spot in the open ground, one foot wide and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the winter for use or sale as required.



Golden Self-Blanching.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Improved White Plume —Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early and extensively grown for market.	\$ 05	\$ 20	\$ 50	\$ 1 75
Golden Self Blanching —A grand solid variety, on the style of the White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white	05	25	60	2 00
Giant Pascal —An easily blanched and fine keeping large sort, of excellent flavor; superior for late use	05	20	50	1 50
Pluk Plume —A strong, healthy, compact grower, with no tendency to rust, very solid, crisp, extra early, and a long keeper, remaining when trenced, in good condition a long time. It blanches as early and as naturally as White Plume	05	20	50	1 75
Giant White Solid —Large, round, crisp and solid; the old well-known variety	05	20	50	1 50
Celeriac or Turnip Rooted —Has edible roots which are used for soups and stews	05	20	35	1 25
Celeriac or Large Smooth Prague —An improved form of the rooted celery, roots smooth and round	05	15	35	1 25
Golden Heart Dwarf —A very popular and distinct variety; in habit of growth it resembles the Half Dwarf; white sorts, except that when blanched, the heart, which is large and full, is of a waxy golden yellow	05	20	50	1 75
Celery for Flavor —Per pound, 20c; per five pounds, 75c.				

CORN, SWEET AND FIELD Pedigreed Seed Corn vs. Elevator Seed Corn

In Seed Corn, as in everything good, there is much hypocrisy and deceit—in other words, plain lying, so that the farmer hardly knows whom to trust or where to get good seed. Many seedsmen, **mushroom fellows**, making high claims, hoping to get rich in a year or two, are sending out only scoop shovel or elevator corn. This has a tendency to bring the whole seed corn business into disrepute. We don't ask you to take our word for what we say of our method of growing, handling and caring for seed corn, but we do ask you in **good faith to come and see us**, go through our corn drying cribs, look our corn over, watch us closely butt and tip the ears, see that in many cases we reject one-third to one-half the corn, examine the whole process from the field to the bag or crate, and if you are not satisfied that our seed corn is all, even more, than we claim for it, we will pay all your expenses coming and going and at the city. Possibly you cannot come yourself. Have you not a friend whom you can send—someone living in or near our city? Send him; we will stand or fall by his report.

Blood Tells, Whether in Man, Beast or Seed Corn

OUR PLAN

It will doubtless interest you to know of our plan of growing and handling our **Seed Corn**. Here is a truthful statement such as you may see for yourself if you should visit us, and we extend you a cordial invitation to come any time, either in the summer, and see our growing crops, or in the winter and see us handling the product of our corn fields. From the tens of thousands of bushels of seed corn we grow here annually, we select only the highest types of each variety, getting as nearly to the ideal corn, as possible—probably not using more than three or four ears out of a bushel. We select these along certain definite lines, such as depth of kernel, length of ear, number of rows on the cob, color, etc. This corn is planted under the direction of a very thorough corn man who has had ten to fifteen years' experience along this line. The growing crops are vined regularly and cultivated, etc., under his direction. This corn is allowed to stand and cure on the stalk until November, when it is husked, and in most cases when brought to the cribs a very careful selection is made before throwing into our drying cribs. The bad corn is separated and put into one crib and the good corn into another. **This is the first selection.** These cribs are narrow and tall. The ventilation is most thorough. In ten minutes time all our drying cribs can be closed up from the weather, snows, rains or mists, and in the same time can be opened up when the weather is favorable. This corn is allowed to remain on the cob in the cribs until February and March, when it is again rehandled and resorted ear by ear, rejecting a large per cent, the **second selection**. The good ears are each taken in hand one by one, examined carefully, and if fit for seed purposes, butted and tipped in a machine of our own invention. From one and one-half to two inches is taken off each ear from both butt and tip. In this process the **third selection** is made, for if we find the cob discolored when the outside of the ear gives appearance of good corn, it is rejected. This butting and tipping insures a seed corn that runs even in grains—a matter of very great importance in dropping.

Ear Seed Corn

For the past two or three seasons there has been quite a large demand made upon us for seed corn in the ear. This is the first season we have arranged to fill that demand. We have selected from our 6,000-acre plant some very choice stocks of the following varieties of corn: **Duly's Hybrid, Early Rose, Pride of Nishna, Reid's Yellow Dent, Silver Mine.** In these varieties we shall be prepared to fill orders in 70-pound crates. We have selected these ears from our stocks that show high vitality and pure breeding, and any farmer desiring to buy corn on the ear can get no better stocks from any part of the United States for the territory we cover. It is recommended by some of the expert corn growers that the butt and tip of the corn should be shelled off and rejected. These ears will be found so perfect that there will be but little loss on that account, and while we recognize the impossibility to furnish to our trade every ear an ideal ear, we have undertaken to put up a stock that, used by the farmer, will bring to us additional trade in the years that are to come. In the olden times it was the custom of the family to card the wool, to spin the yarn, to weave the fabric, to make the garment, all in the same family, and all done by one and the same person. That time is past, and today is a day of specialists. One man can breed high types of corn to better advantage and at a very great saving of expense for the community than each member of the community can do for himself. It shall be our honest endeavor, as long as we are permitted to continue the seed business here, to make this department of our work a benefit to the agricultural district surrounding us. We realize what it will mean if by honest endeavor we can help to add ten or twenty per cent to the average yield of the corn crop of the Northwest. We urge upon our farmers not to plant too late varieties of corn. The market reports for the last four years indicate that the corn in our latitude has failed to make grade, and this is due largely to importing seed stocks from the South.

Sweet or Sugar Corn

CULTURE—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. The best fertilizer is Thornburn's Complete Manure. By sowing successive lots and properly selected varieties, the supply of sweet corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.

Market gardeners and private planters will do well to consider that our **Northern grown seed** will give them **earlier corn** than will seed of the same varieties grown farther south. **Our seed is thoroughly tested** before it leaves our hand.

DON'T PLANT SWEET CORN DEEP—Sweet Corn should not be planted over one inch deep; most people plant two or three inches deep—most sure to rot. Also do not plant too early. Not as early as field corn.

WHITE MEXICAN

Do you know the marvelous sweetness of the old Black Mexican? You like its taste, but dislike its color. Well, we have something finer in every way, **superior in sweetness, a pure ivory white color, large as the Minnesota, earlier than the Cory.** It was ready for table use this year in 55 days. Originated in Ft. Dodge, Ia. Was placed in our hands for trial and development. We know of nothing its equal for the **market gardener.** If you want the finest **market gardener's corn** known, plant **White Mexican.** We control the entire stock. You cannot get it from anyone but us or our dealers.

"I planted the White Mexican Sweet Corn you sent me. I have been planting sweet corn for 25 to 30 years. This White Mexican is superior to any extra early sweet corn I ever saw. Was ready to eat in 58 days from planting." H. B. Smith, Odebolt, Iowa.

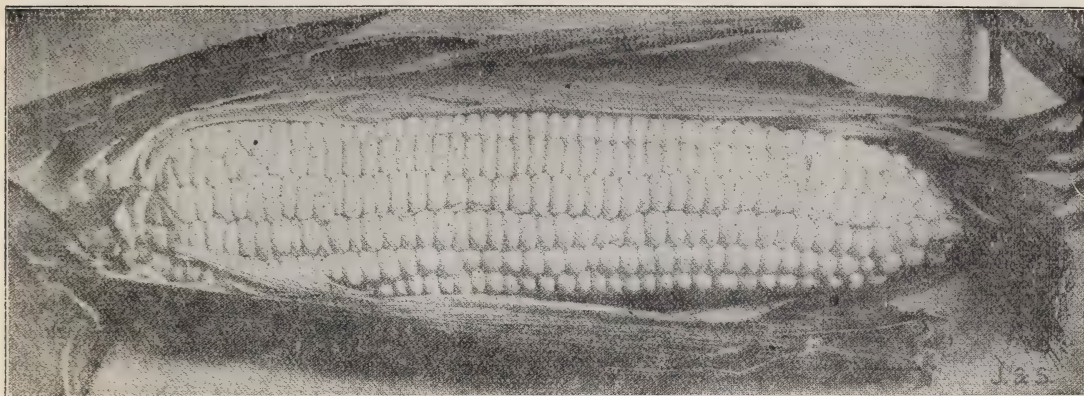
"I planted your White Mexican this season, at the same time I planted extra early sweet corn from an eastern seed house. I found the White Mexican earlier and superior in every way. It's the finest early corn I ever had." Desing Bros., Marshalltown, Iowa.

"Gents: We began selling your celebrated White Mexican Sweet Corn some three years ago in a small way for trial. Now our market gardeners want nothing else for their early and extra early crop. It's the earliest of all; fine looking ear and as sweet as Evergreen. Book us for 14 bu." Darling & Beahan, Petoskey, Mich.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

From 55 to 65 Days.

	pkt.	pt.	qt.	pk.	bu.
WHITE MEXICAN —(See description on page 10)	\$ 05	\$ 15	\$ 25	\$ 1 00	\$ 3 50
Early Cory, Red Cob —A very early variety, with good sized ears and large grains; excellent for market, and has attained wide popularity	05	10	15	80	3 00
White Cob Cory —Resembles the ordinary Cory in size and earliness, but with white cobs; very much better quality	05	10	15	80	3 00



White Mexican

Mammoth White Cory —Largest extra early corn known, fine quality, 12-rowed compact ears	05	10	15	80	3 00
Marblehead —One of the earliest; dwarf, with short, thick ears; of good quality for an early sort	05	10	15	80	3 00
Extra Early Adams —Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use	05	10	15	70	2 50

SECOND EARLY OR INTERMEDIATE

From 65 to 80 Days.

Minnesota —Nearly as early as Marblehead; dwarf growth, standard early	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 15	\$ 80	\$ 3 25
Perry Hybrid —Very early and of large size; most valuable for market	05	10	15	80	3 25
Shaker Early —Very large, white grain and quite early	05	10	15	80	3 25
Early Crosby —Matures after the Minnesota; fair sized ears of good quality	05	10	15	80	3 25
Moore Concord —Of strong growth; ears large and well filled	05	10	15	80	3 25
Early Adams —Not a sugar corn, but grown extensively all over the country for market purposes	05	10	15	80	3 25
Early Champion —A new and very desirable sort; ears nearly as large as Evergreen; pure white; only a few days later than Minnesota; very fine for market gardeners	05	10	15	80	3 25
Early Evergreen —By careful selection for a series of years we have produced an early strain of this corn, earlies by six to eight days	05	10	20	1 40	5 00
Early Mammoth —Very large and not very late	05	10	15	80	3 25
Black Mexican —Very sweet and of superior flavor; grains black	05	10	15	80	3 25
Hickox —Earlier than Stowell; large ear; fine quality; plant with Stowell and it will come in 10 days earlier	05	10	15	80	3 25

GENERAL CROP OR LATE VARIETIES

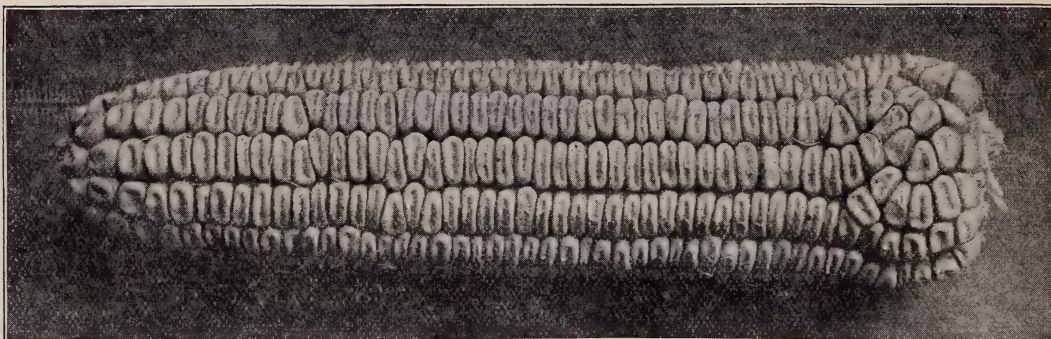
From 85 to 90 Days.

Stowell Evergreen —Remains a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 20	\$ 1 40	\$ 5 00
Ne Plus Ultra —Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown	05	10	20	1 40	5 00
Late Mammoth —Rank in growth, large ears, rich and sweet	05	10	20	1 40	4 50
Egyptian —Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning	05	10	20	1 40	5 00
Country Gentleman —Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears of delicious quality	05	10	20	1 40	5 00
Sweet Fodder Corn —For soiling and ensilage	05	10	15	75	2 25

FIELD CORN, EARLY VARIETIES

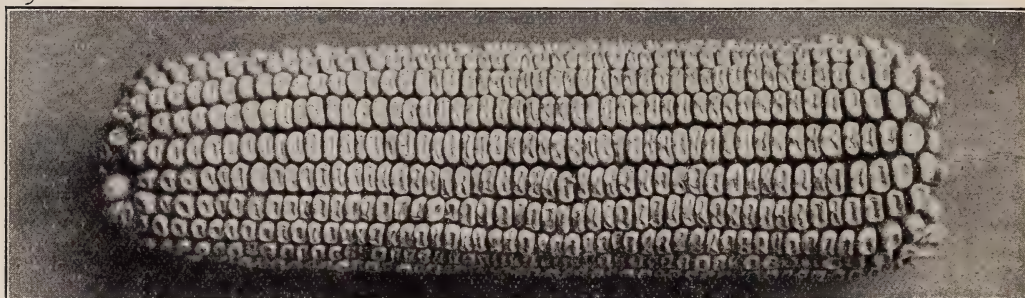
	qt.	pk.	½ bu.	bu.
Minnesota King —Ears 7 to 8 inches, 85 days. A famous half Dent, eight rowed corn, a very choice variety for Minnesota and Dakota	\$ 10	\$ 50	\$ 1 00	\$ 1 90
Squaw Corn —Ears 10 to 12 inches; 75 days. Has as many colors of kernels as Jacob's coat—white, yellow, red and black, a very fine flint variety	10	50	1 00	1 90
Smut Nose —12 to 14 inches long; 75 days. A peculiar yellow flint. One side of the end of the ear has a peculiar red place. An extra fine variety	10	50	1 00	1 90
Triple Income —Ears 6 to 8 inches; 80 to 85 days. A white capped yellow Dent corn. Positively the very best extra early corn in existence Will shell 64 to 74 pounds of cob. This is the corn for Minnesota, and Dakota	10	50	1 00	1 90
Improved Yellow Flint —Eighty-five days corn; a very good corn for the far North; small cob, good yielder	10	50	1 00	1 90

	qt.	pk.	½ bu.	bu.
White Flint (Old Hominy) —Has large silvery white kernels, a very large ear, small cob	10	50	1 00	1 90
White Flint —Ears 12 to 15 inches; 75 days. A very long eared flint corn, adapted to the far North, and for early feed	10	50	1 00	1 90



Minnesota King

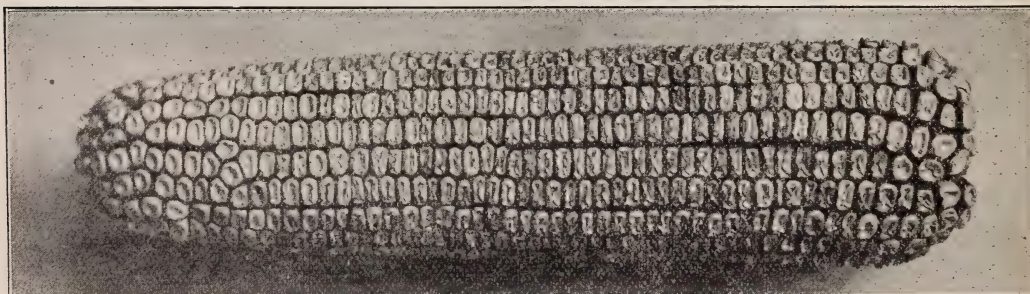
Wisconsin White Dent —Ears 8 to 9 inches; 90 days. Resembles the Silver Mine, beautiful clear dented corn, long kernel, small cob; finest white for north of Sioux City	10	50	1 00	1 90
Early Murdock —This is the first season we have offered this corn. (See last page of cover).....	10	50	1 00	2 00
Pride of the North —Ripens in about 85 days. yellow dent; one of the best corns for the Dakotas and for replant.....	10	50	1 00	2 00
Duly's Hybrid —Ripens in 90 days; (see fuller description on next page).....	10	50	1 00	1 90



Wisconsin White Dent

LATE VARIETIES

Pride of Nishna —Ears 10 to 12 inches; about 100 days. A very beautiful golden yellow, deep kerneled sort. The best we have for territory south of Sioux City	10	50	1 00	1 90
Iowa Gold Mine —Now a well-known standard corn and still one of the very best; ripens in about 100 days; grain deep rich yellow dent; very small cob, 70 lbs. of ears will shell out.....	10	50	1 00	1 90



Pride of Nishna

Iowa Silver Mine —One of the very choicest white corns for the Northwest; large, beautiful ears; good sheller, about 100 days	10	50	1 00	1 90
yields 80 to 100 bushels per acre; about 100 days	10	50	1 00	1 90
Leaming —Yellow dent, red cob, deep plump grains, rich golden color;				
Early Rose —Fine yielder, beautiful yellow dent.....	10	50	1 00	1 90

Duly's Hybrid

We wish we could thoroughly impress upon the farmers of Iowa, Nebraska, southern South Dakota and Minnesota the great value and safety in planting our **Duly's Hybrid**. We will place it alongside of any corn of any name by any seedsman and show conclusively that there is no corn for this latitude equal to it in merits. Let us give you a little of its history: Some ten years ago we found this corn in the hands of a Mr. Duly, of Dakota City, Nebraska, a thorough, practical, hard headed farmer, who made great claims for it. We purchased some of the corn for seed and have given it a thorough test in these years and have had reports from thousands of farmers as to its value. It has even proven a greater corn than we anticipated. When we first found the corn it was rather too light a yellow and the ears too slender and



Corn 10 to 13 inches

Duly's Hybrid

90 Day Corn

long and kernels too short, but in these ten years, by very careful breeding, we have brought it to a much higher state of perfection. The color is much deeper, the ears not quite so long and of a greater circumference, and the kernels are deeper. In all of our experience we have never had a corn with such potency. In all kinds of weather, soil, and under all conditions it comes up smiling with strong, vigorous stalks, large, beautiful ears and plenty of them. At first it is apt to be condemned, but we have yet to find the first planter who, after having planted and grown it, condemned it, but all of one accord sing its praises. **Duly's Hybrid** will stand more rough treatment than any corn we ever saw—cold, wet, drouth, light frosts, etc. It will give a good stand in cold, wet weather when other corns will not. It belongs in the 90 day class of corn and is as heavy a yielder as the best, running 70 to 80 bushels to the acre.

FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, STOCK RAISERS TRY THE EVERGREEN SWEET FODDER CORN

The necessity for green fodder is becoming more apparent each year to all dairymen and stock raisers, and the demand for it is increasing in proportion as the ability of our over-taxed lands to supply sufficient pasturage grows less. The best thing for the pupose is our

EVERGREEN SWEET FODDER CORN

This variety is generally acknowledged by our best farmers, dairymen and stock growers, as being better and far superior to what is known as either the brand of ensilage corn, Red Cob Ensilage, or Southern White Ensilage, from the fact that it grows to an immense size, making a **large, juicy stock**, that is so **very sweet and nutritious** that cattle will eat every part of the stock and leaves with a relish, clean to the butt.

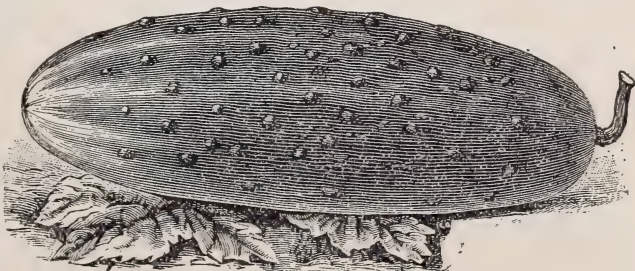
Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn also yields an enormous quantity of leaves, and the stocks are rich in **saccharine matter**—more so than any other variety we are acquainted with.

For prices see page 11.

CUCUMBER

Ready for Use in 40 to 60 Days.

CULTURE—For very early, sow seed in hot bed on pieces of sod or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod land, turned over in the fall is the best for them. Plant in hills four feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.



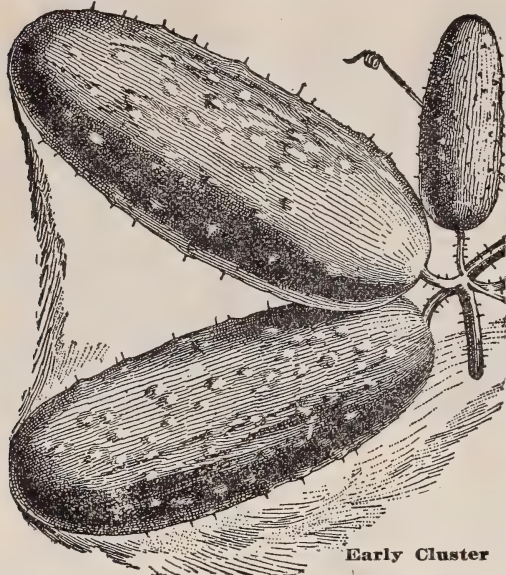
Arlington White Spine

Arlington White Spine—A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end, the young fruits are unusually crisp and tender, and are of very dark green color, so that the variety is considered by name to be the best for small pickles

pkt. oz. ¼-lb. lb.

\$.05 \$.10 \$.25 \$.75

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Boston Pickling —A favorite eastern sort of fine quality	05	10	25	75
Chicago Pickling —Very popular in Chicago market. Color deep green medium size, prominent spines	05	10	25	75
Early Russian —Very early, short, is a valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often much in demand.....	05	10	25	75



Early Short Green —(Or Early Frame)—Good for pickling, productive ...	05	10	25	75
Early Green Cluster —Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific	05	10	25	75
Early White Spine —Early, and good for pickling or table use	05	10	25	75
Evergreen —Very early and prolific; retains its fine deep green color in all stages of growth	05	10	25	75
Giant Pera —Very long and one of the best for table use	05	10	25	75
Green Prolific Pickling —One of the best for pickling, dark green, very productive and of uniform small size	05	10	25	75
Japan Climbing —Can be grown on trellis	05	10	25	75
Improved White Spine —Well flavored and of medium size	05	10	25	75
Long Green —Long and crisp, a popular and reliable variety for pickles	05	10	25	75
Long Green Turkey —Fruit very long and rather slim	05	10	25	75
Nichol's Medium Green —Most symmetrical and a very fine table sort.....	05	10	25	75
Trilby Hybrid —Very long and superior for family table use	05	10	25	75
Small Gherkin —Very small burr, used for pickles	05	10	25	75
Serpent or Snake —Cucumbers grow curled up like snake, four to five feet long; quality fair	05	10	25	75
Sterling Pickling —An extra fine pickling cucumber, good size	05	10	25	75

ENDIVE

CULTURE—Sow in June, July and August, cover lightly, when up thin out to eight inches apart and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are six to eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Green Curled Winter —Standard sort for fall and winter crop	\$ 05	\$ 15	\$ 40	\$ 1 40
Broad Leaved —A sweet variety, fall and winter.....	05	15	40	1 40

EGG PLANT

CULTURE—Sow in hot beds, very early in spring, and transplant when two inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out until the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days if the sun is hot when put in. Set out plants three feet by two.

Early Long Purple —Of distinct shade and fine quality	\$ 05	\$ 20	\$ 50	\$ 1 75
Round Purple —Medium, pear-shaped, pale purple, good	05	25	75	2 25
Improved New York Purple —The best large oval, deep purple, grown more extensively than any other sort	05	35	1 00	3 50



Improved New York Purple

KALE OR BORECOLE

CULTURE—Cultivated and grown exactly like cabbage. Sow early in the spring in a hot bed and when from one to two inches high, transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart, in rows three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started grown this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early, in the open border, and transplanted in rows (as directed above) as soon as out of the seed leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hot bed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea Kale is not fit to eat till it has been blanched, either under large pots or by banking up with sand. The mid-ribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like asparagus and usually served with drawn butter.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Ex. Curled Dwarf German Greens —Very dwarf and spreading; best strain	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 25	\$ 80
Curled Tall Green Scotch —A taller growth of the above, late variety ...	05	10	20	75



KOHLRABI

CULTURE—This is an excellent vegetable and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterwards thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable, the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down and when the thickened stem above ground is two or three inches through, they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked the same as turnips, and when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and palatable.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Early White Vienna —Handsome and delicate, white ball	\$ 05	\$ 20	\$ 60	\$ 2 00
Early Purple Vienna —Very good sort.....	05	25	75	2 50

LEEK

CULTURE—Sow very early in the spring in drills six inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch. When about seven inches high, transplant them in rows seven inches apart and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in the spring to where they are to remain.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Hardy and productive	\$ 05	\$ 20	\$ 50	\$ 1 50

Best Large Flag Winter

Musselburg—Large standard sort; remains long in good condition 05 20 50 1 50

Large Carentan—A superior variety with distinct and dark colored leaves; stout in habit and hardy 05 20 50 1 50



Large Flag Leek



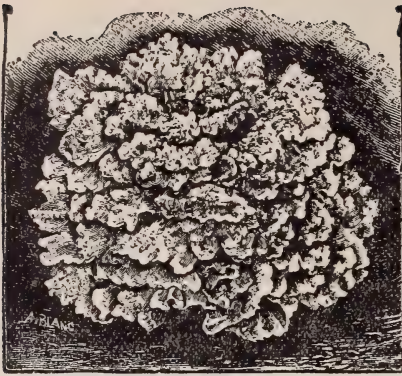
Grand Rapids

LETTUCE

Ready for Use in 40 to 60 Days.

Lettuce thrives best in rich, moist ground. For the principal early crop sow the seed in September in the open ground. Transplant when large enough, into cold frames, and protect the plants during the winter in the same manner as early cabbage. Set the plants out early in April, or sow the seeds in hot beds in February or March, and transplant into a sheltering border with a southern exposure. For successive crops sowing may be made in the open ground as early as spring opens and continuing until July.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
American Gathering —Twisted and curled leaves; fine variety, either for early or late sowing	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 20	\$ 70
California Cream Butter —Round, solid heads, medium green, good size; compact, rich buttery taste	05	10	20	70
Cold Frame Cabbage —For starting in cold frames and setting out in early spring; extensively used by market gardeners	05	10	20	70
Deacon —A large, solid cabbage-lettuce for summer	05	10	20	70
Denver Market —An early variety for forcing on open ground; large solid head, the leaves are beautifully marked and blistered; very crisp and tender	05	10	20	70
Early Curled Simpson —A leading early sort; very tender	05	10	20	70
Black Seeded Simpson —A superior variety; large and of light color	05	10	20	70
Early Prize Head —Bright green, tinged with brownish red, tender, crisp large, loose head	05	10	20	70

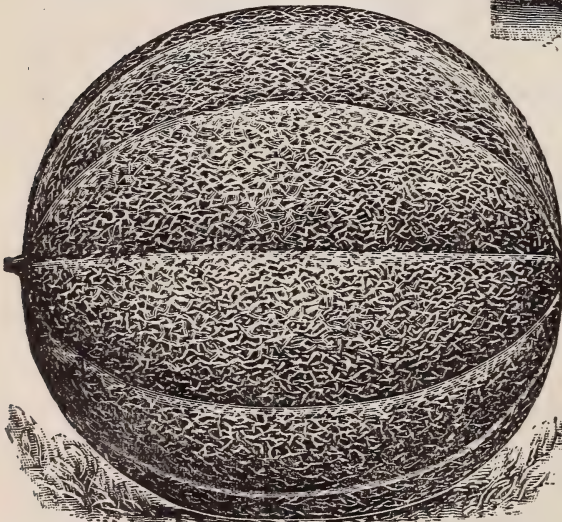


Black Seeded Simpson

Tennisball Black Seed—Forms close, hard heads; good for forcing 05 10 20 70
White Summer Cabbage—Close heads, of good size; fine for summer 05 10 20 70

MELON— MUSK

CULTURE—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frost is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime or even dry road dust is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on to prevent the attacks of insects.



Tip Top

Tip Top—The melons are round in form, well ribbed, with light green skin. The flesh is quite thick, bright salmon in color and of luscious melting character; firm for shipping purposes 05 10 20 70
Extra Early Hackensack—Ripens ten days earlier than the Hackensack... 05 10 20 70
Green Nutmeg—Named from its shape, green flesh, good for main crop.. 05 10 20 70
Green Montreal—Large, round, netted, flesh thick and light green; late.. 05 10 20 70
Golden Netted Gem—Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh.... 05 10 20 70
Jenny Lind—Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh 05 10 20 70
Long Yellow Canteloup—Yellow flesh, well adapted for the North; late.. 05 10 20 70
Late Hackensack—Large, round, and of good quality; a popular variety.. 05 10 20 70

Early Curled Sillesia—An early, erect growing, clustering variety, which may be sown very thick and cut while the plants are very young, at which time they are exceedingly tender, sweet and well flavored; color light green.. 05 10 20 70

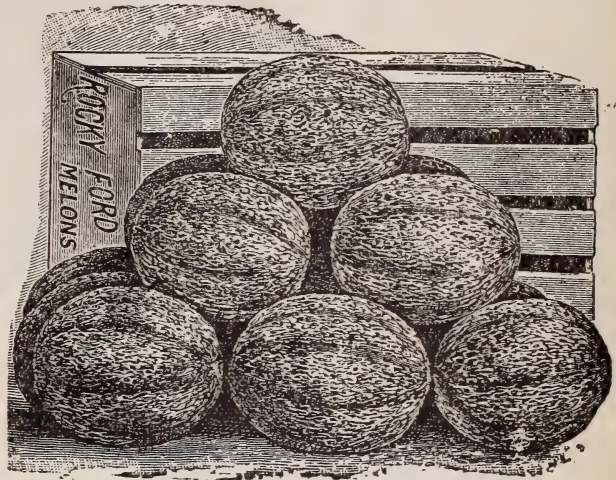
Grand Rapids Forcing—Large, tender heads, one of the best for early forcing 05 10 20 70

Iceberg—Fine compact heads, which resist summer heat admirably, is very popular; leaves curled and light green; crisp and tender 05 10 10 70

Improved Hanson—Very large and solid, sweet, crisp and tender; withstands the hot sun well 05 10 20 70

Paris White Cos—Fine if sown very early, requires tying up to blanch 05 10 20 70

Tennisball White Seed—A well-known forcing variety 05 10 20 70



Rock Ford

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Bay View —Very prolific and of great size; oblong; green flesh, late..	05	10	20	70
Baltimore Market —Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality, intermediate	05	10	20	70
Banana —Cucumber-shaped, highly perfumed, of indifferent quality; late	05	10	20	70
Emerald Gem —Small, extra early; smooth ribbed, dark green skin and orange flesh; quality first rate, very sweet..	05	10	20	70
ROCKY FORD —This is the most popular of the basket melons; oval, light ribbed, densely covered with coarse netting, flesh thick, green and sweet, highly flavored	05	10	30	70

	qt.	pk.	½ bu.	bu.
Mango Melon or "Vine Orange" —(Also called "Vegetable Peach")—Size, shape and color of an orange; thick, meaty flesh; besides its use for preserving or pickling, it can be fried like Egg Plant when partly ripe	05	10	20	70
Netted Beauty —Extra early, densely netted; flesh pale green	05	10	20	70
Orange Christian —One of the finest orange sorts; round, very sweet and very early	05	10	20	70
Osage —Cocoanut shaped, yellow flesh, light green, netted skin, good quality, intermediate	05	10	20	70



Paul Rose

Pineapple —Medium sized, oval shaped, tapering to stem; flesh green, very thick; delicate and exceedingly high flavored; intermediate	05	10	20	70
Paul Rose or Tetofsy —Unsurpassed in quality, unexcelled for shipping, flesh firm, rich orange color, covered with dense netting not ribbed	05	10	30	70
Princess —Salmon fleshed, very distinct, nearly round, dark green, netted, sweet and luscious	05	10	30	70
Shumway's Giant —Very large, cream yellow, very distinct, salmon colored flesh, sweet and luscious	05	10	30	70
Skillman Netted —Very early, oval in shape, flesh deep green, sweet and delicious	05	10	20	70
The Banquet —Beautifully netted, medium sized, flesh rich salmon; fine quality	05	10	20	70
The Surprise —Early, oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality	05	10	20	70
White Japan —Early, with light green flesh and white skin	05	10	20	70

MUSTARD

CULTURE —Sow thickly during early spring in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September or in frames or boxes during the winter.				
Black —These seeds form the mustard of commerce	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 15	\$ 35
White London —Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly ..	05	10	15	35
Giant Southern Curled —Very large leaves.....	05	10	15	35

MELON—WATER

Ready for Use in 60 to 90 Days.

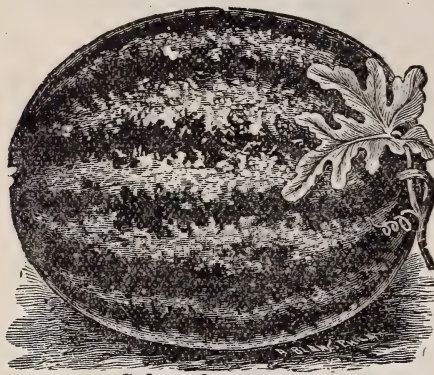
CULTURE—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart, according to variety.



Black and Sweet

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Back Boulder —Nearly round, very large; black green, fine shipper.....	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 20	\$ 50
Black Diamond —Very fine color, good shipper.....	05	10	20	50
Black Spanish —Large, roundish, nearly black, dark red flesh; early	05	10	20	50

Citron —Round and handsome, for preserving; late	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Cole's Early —Very early, very sweet; fine home melon	05	10	20	50
Cuban Queen —Solid and heavy, skin marked regularly; excellent quality early	05	10	20	50
Dark Icing —Solid; with dark thin green skin; of superior quality; white seed, early	05	10	20	50
Dixie —A new melon of excellent quality; very large and solid, flesh red; intermediate	05	10	20	50
Duke Jones —Early, large round, fine flavor, fine shipper	05	10	20	50
Florida Favorite —A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; intermediate	05	10	20	50
Fordhook Early —An extra early, of extra fine flavor, and large size, color a uniform green; average weight from 30 to 40 pounds	05	10	20	50
Georgia Rattlesnake —Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh; late	05	10	20	50
Gray Monarch or Long Light Icing —Largest melon grown; crimson flesh; fine; late	05	10	20	50
Halbert Honey —Brought out by Burpee a couple of years ago as the sweetest of all melons, and I am inclined to believe that he is right about it. They are much like Kleckley, but longer in shape; dark green, very sweet and very tender. Break easily in handling. Large size and fine for home use or nearby market.....	05	10	20	50



Cuban Queen

Hungarian Honey —A very early sort from Hungary; fine for northern latitudes, perfectly round, flesh brilliant red, seeds very small	05	10	20	50
Kentucky Wonder —Oblong, dark green skin, scarlet flesh	05	10	20	50
Kleckley's Sweet —Oblong, rich dark green, flesh bright scarlet, very sweet	05	10	20	50
Jones' Jumbo —Very large, fine green color, meat deep red, fine shipper	05	10	20	50
Kolb Gem —Large, bright red flesh, of fine quality and a good shipper, intermediate ..	05	10	20	50
Light Icing —Round, pink flesh, of fine quality	05	10	20	50
Mountain Sweet —Large oval variety, green rind, flesh scarlet, sweet and delicious; fine for home garden	05	10	20	50
Meliver's Sugar —Resembles the Rattlesnake, but is very much superior, fine shipper	05	10	20	50
Mammoth Ironclad —Long, very late; red flesh, good shipper	05	10	20	50
Peerless, or Ice Cream —Very early; red flesh, good home melon	05	10	20	50
Phinney's Early —Early and of fine quality; red flesh, fine for the North ..	05	10	20	50
Sweet Mountain —An old and reliable sort; flesh red, late	05	10	20	50
Seminole —Very large; quality first rate; intermediate	05	10	20	50
Stoke's Extra Early —A distinct melon, earliest of all, nearly round, dark green skinned, delicious sugar flavor, seed small, one of the best for the North	05	10	20	50
Sweetheart —One of the best early shipping melons; fruit large, oval, mottled, light green, flesh bright red, firm, melting and sweet	05	10	20	50
Alabama Sweets —Long, dark green, fine flavor; fine shipper	05	10	20	50

MARTYNIA

FOR PICKLES

CULTURE—Sow in May in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hot bed and seedling afterward transplanted. Both varieties are productive and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as cucumbers.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Proboidea	\$ 05	\$ 25	\$ 75	\$ 2 50

Nasturtiums

CULTURE—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used for flavoring pickles or as a substitute for capers.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Tall Mixed	\$ 05	\$ 15	\$ 40	\$ 1 25
Dwarf Mixed	05	15	40	1 25

Okra or Gumbo

CULTURE—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hot bed and transplanted.

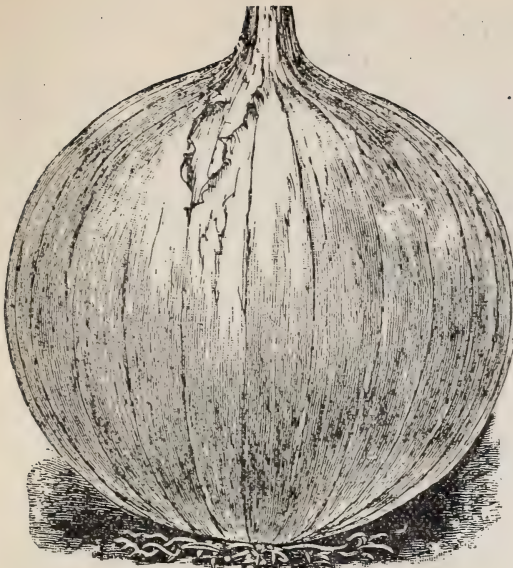
	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Dwarf Green	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 15	\$ 60
Long Green	05	10	25	60
Early Dwarf	05	10	25	60



Nasturtium

ONION

Ripens in 65 to 120 Days.



Australian Yellow Globe

two seasons have been placed side by side.....	pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
Large Red Wethersfield —Half early, and a good keeper; standard sort ...	05	25	75	2 25
Globe Wethersfield —Cross between Red Wethersfield and Large Red Globe very beautiful onion, fine keeper, excellent flavor, nothing finer for the market gardener	05	25	80	2 40
Large Red Globe —Southport strain, one of the best reds, good keeper.....	05	25	80	2 40
White Barletta —A small white Italian sort; the earliest of all, fine for pickling	05	25	60	1 50
New Queen —Very early small white sort, the best pickling	05	25	60	1 50
Large White Portugal —Standard sort, flat.....	05	25	75	2 50
Large White Globe —Large Southport strain	05	25	75	2 75
Giant White Tripoli —Very large white	05	25	75	2 25
Early Red Flat —Color of Wethersfield, early.....	05	25	75	2 25
Yellow Danvers (Flat) —A standard sort, rather oval early, good keeper	05	25	75	2 25
Yellow Globe Danvers —Of more globular shape; keeps well	05	25	75	2 25



Large Yellow Globe —Southport strain, large, firm, mild, good keeper.	05	25	75	2 50
Yellow Strasburg —Fine keeper, the great set onion	05	25	75	2 25
Maul's Prizetaker —Very large, beautiful onion, white flesh, skin straw color; sweet, mild, tender; keeps medium.....	05	25	75	2 25
Australian Yellow Globe —Most handsome globe onion with a brownish-yellow skin and crisp fine-grained white flesh. They average from 2 to 2 1/2 inches in diameter and ripen a little earlier than the Red Globe. Our strain of seed has been closely selected to the slender-necked plant, which insures earlier and surer ripening and best keeping qualities..	05	25	75	2 50
Early Red Globe —Fine onion, mild and tender; not good keeper	05	25	75	2 25
Mammoth Silver King —Very large, white skin and flesh, mild flavor, flat shape; frequently weighs three pounds	05	25	60	2 00

ONION SETS, TOP, Etc.

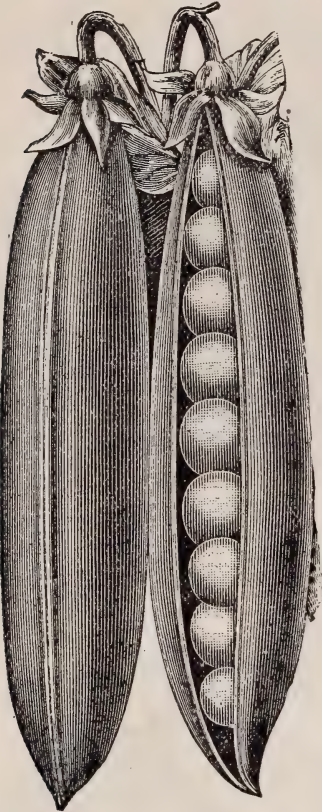
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Yellow Onion Sets, Bottom	Yellow Potato Onions
Red Onion Sets, Bottom	White Potato Onions
White Onion Sets, Bottom	Top or Button Onions

PEAS

Ready for the Table in 50 to 70 Days.

CULTURE—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the cellar, planting outside when well sprouted. Light dry soil, not over rich, suits the pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days, for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin) and four inches deep. Hoe often and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching-in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in peas are caused by the Pea Weevil, (*Bruchus pisi*.) This insect is a native of this country, but, as usual with such pests, has spread rapidly and is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods and the larvae, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble, and for this reason will not produce as large a crop as if free from the weevil.

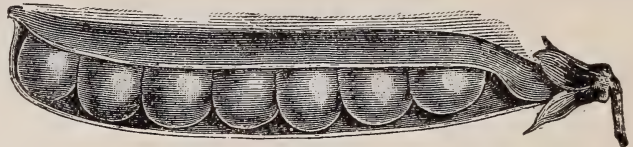


Gradus

Peas marked thus (*) are wrinkled.

GRADUS—A new English variety of the wrinkled peas; it is very hardy, so much so that, unlike most of its type, it can be planted extremely early; the vine grows about 2½ feet high, is vigorous and very productive; the pods are large and well-filled with good sized peas, seven to nine usually in a pod. The Gradus is the earliest wrinkled pea in cultivation and one of the most delicious in quality.

***NOTT'S EXCELSIOR**—The Finest Dwarf Wrinkled Extra Early Variety—It is the best of recent introductions; vines are larger and more vigorous than the American Wonder, while the pods are fully one-third larger, containing six to eight fine large peas, packed so closely together in the pods that the peas are always more square than round. The pods are always well filled with peas, which in sweetness and quality have no equal, being superior to any other wrinkled sort.



Nott's Excelsior—The best Early Wrinkled Pea sold.

EXTRA EARLY PEAS

	Height in ft.	pkt.	pt.	qt.	pk.	bu.
*Nott's Excelsior—The finest Dwarf Wrinkled variety.....	%	\$ 05	\$ 20	\$ 30	\$ 2 00	\$ 7 00
*Gradus 15 to 18 in.		05	25	40	2 50	8 00
Rural New Yorker—Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening	2½	05	15	25	1 50	4 50
First and Best—Early, resembling Early New Yorker.....	2½	05	15	25	1 50	4 50
Alaska—One of the very earliest blue peas; quite productive	2½	05	15	25	1 60	5 00
*Alpha—An extra early wrinkled pea; sow thick	3	05	15	30	1 50	5 00
*American Wonder—Nearly as early as Alaska, good yielder, extra quality	%	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
*Little Gem—McLean's very desirable early pea, great producer, good quality	1¼	05	15	25	1 75	5 50
*Premium Gem—Earlier than Little Gem, better quality, great producer	1	05	15	25	1 75	5 50
Extra Early Tom Thumb—Well known old variety	%	05	15	25	1 75	6 00

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS

*McLain Advancer—A fine standard sort of excellent quality ..	2½	05	15	25	1 60	5 50
*Horseford Market Garden—On the style of Advancer; very prolific	2½	05	15	25	1 75	6 00
*Everbearing—Long pods and large peas; sow thin	2½	05	15	25	1 60	5 00
*Abundance Bliss—Medium early; very fine.....	1½	05	15	25	1 60	5 00
*Telephone—Very valuable, vigorous grower, pods large; sweet and tender	4	05	15	25	1 60	5 50
Pride of the Market—Pods large	3	05	15	25	1 60	5 50

LATE PEAS

*Champion of England—A well known standard pea; sow thick ..	5	05	15	25	1 60	5 00
*Heroine—Large full pods, enormously productive	2½	05	15	25	1 60	5 00
*Yorkshire Hero—A spreading variety, very productive; sow thin	2½	05	15	25	1 50	5 00
Melting Sugar—One of the best edible pod sorts	4	05	25	30	1 75	6 00
Mammoth Sugar—Gray seed, immense, edible pods	5	05	25	30	1 75	6 00
Tall Sugar—White seed, edible pod	5	05	25	30	1 75	6 00
*Dwarf Wrinkled Sugar—Large, well filled pods; very productive ..	1½	05	25	35	1 75	6 00
*Stratagem—The finest second early, vigorous and productive, eight to ten large peas in pod, unsurpassed in quality	2 to 3	05	15	25	1 55	5 50
Marrowfat, Black-Eyed—The best Marrowfat.....	4 to 5	05	15	25	80	3 00
Marrowfat, White—An old standard sort, quality inferior, great yielder	4 to 5	05	15	25	80	3 00

PEPPER

CULTURE—Sow in hot beds in March, and when the soil has become warm set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows, hoe frequently and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in pots.



Ruby King

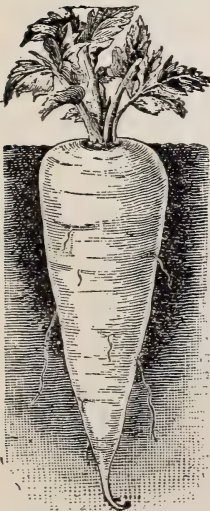


Long Red Cayenne

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Sweet Golden Queen —Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor..	\$ 05	\$ 20	\$ 60	\$ 1 75
Ruby King —Beautiful bright red, large fruit, mild, one of the best; fine for pickles	05	20	60	1 75
Large Squash —Productive, much used for pickling	05	20	60	1 75
Long Red Cayenne —Bright red, very productive.....	05	20	60	1 75
Large Bell or Bull Nose —Large and mild, excellent for pickling	05	20	60	1 75
Procopp Glant —Very large size and brightly colored, fine flavor	05	20	60	1 75
Red Cherry —Cherry shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used	05	20	60	1 75
Red Cluster —A new type of Chili, with upright bright red fruits	05	20	60	2 00
Sweet Mountain —Large, regular and of mild flavor, one of the best for pickling	05	20	60	2 00
Celestial —A Chinese Pepper; at first fruit is yellow, and when fully matured becomes a deep scarlet	05	20	60	2 00

PARSNIP

CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds.



Parsnip

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Hollow Crown —A market gardener's strain.....	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 20	\$ 50
Maltese —One of the best sorts; not quite as long as the Long White	05	10	20	50
Long Smooth White —Long white, smooth, no side roots; tender and excellently flavored.....	05	10	20	50
Student —A half long variety of delicious flavor	05	10	20	50

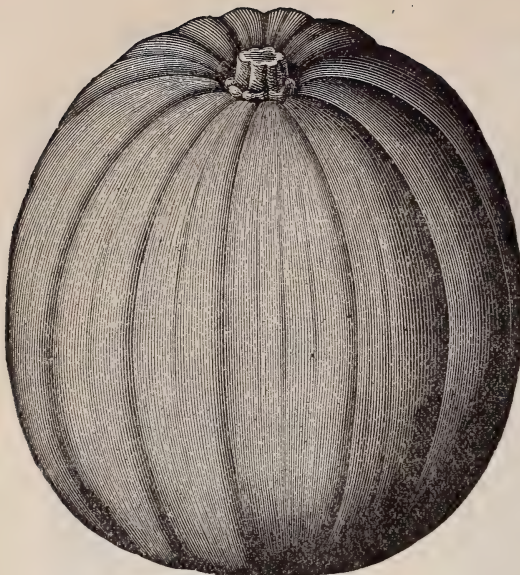
PARSLEY

CULTURE—Soak the seeds a few hours in luke warm water, and sow early in spring and until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter transplant to a light cellar or cold frame.

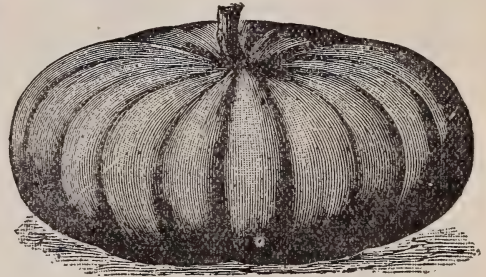
	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Double Curled —Superior	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 20	\$ 50
Champion Moss Curled —Very pretty and one of the very best	05	10	20	50
Fern-Leaved —Fine curled	05	10	20	50
Hamburg or Rooted —Edible roots, much like parsnips	05	10	20	50

PUMPKIN

CULTURE—May be planted middle of spring, among corn or in the field or garden, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, 4 seeds in a hill. In other respects are cultivated in the same manner as melons and cucumbers. Avoid planting near other vines.



Connecticut Field

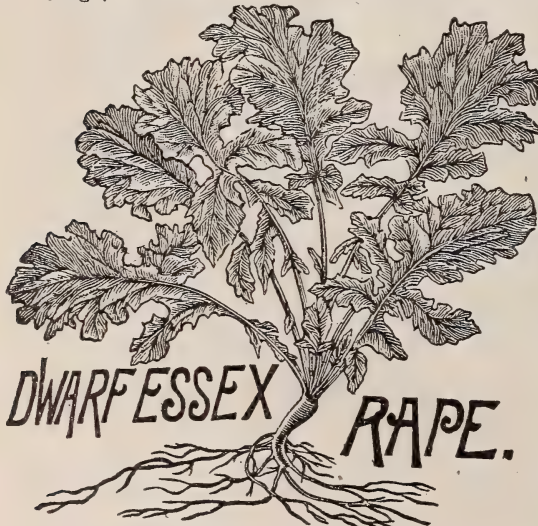


Large Cheese

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Large Cheese—Flat; one of the best varieties for family use, good keeper	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 15	\$ 40
Sweet or Sugar—Fine grained, sweet and prolific, small yellow, best for pies	05	10	15	40
Quaker Pie—Fine for pies, very prolific and a good keeper	05	10	20	60
Striped Cushaw—Medium size, crookneck, very productive	05	10	20	60
Red Etampes—Medium size flat, fine for cooking	05	10	20	60
Mammoth Potiron—Grows to an enormous size, 150 to 275 pounds, fine for exhibition	05	10	20	60
Mammoth Tours—A very large French variety	05	10	20	60
Tennessee Sweet Potato—Bell shaped; thick, white flesh, fine for pies	05	10	20	60
Connecticut Field—Grown for stock, very productive	05	10	10	25

RAPE DWARF ESSEX

A most profitable forage plant. We can think of no simple change which would do more to increase the profitableness of American farming than a more general use of Dwarf Essex Rape. It is an inexpensive crop, costing but little for seed or cultivation, is very hardy, can be made to take the place of some crop that has failed, and will yield an enormous crop of forage, or it can be sown after harvest as a cover crop, and, when fed off by stock, particularly sheep, will rapidly restore the fertility of exhausted soils. It is important that the true biennial Dwarf Essex Rape should be used, and not the annual sort, which is not only much less valuable as a crop, but which, when once introduced, becomes a pernicious weed very difficult to eradicate.



RAPE in general appearance is much like the Rutabaga—so far as tops are concerned, but there are no tubers. Grows from 2 to 2½ feet high. Sheep, cattle or hogs are turned in it about eight weeks after sowing. The usual precautions should be taken against bloating—putting them on but a short time at first and gradually extending the time until they can remain all the time.

CULTURE—Prepare the ground as for Turnips and sow in June or July, with a Turnip drill, in rows two and one-half feet apart at the rate of two and one-half pounds per acre. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of five pounds per acre.

MANY FARMERS are sowing Dwarf Essex Rape with their wheat or other spring sowing crops, putting it right in the drills with the grains sown. The Rape plants do not develop sufficiently to interfere with the growing grain, but after harvest comes on rapidly. It does well to sow after the corn has been laid by and when the corn has been husked it furnishes the very best pasture, in connection with the stalks.

SOIL—Does not do well on all kinds of soils. Makes the best growth on slough soils, in which there is ample moisture. Makes the least growth on stiff clay soils. On the black soils of the prairies it does exceedingly well.

TIME—In the Northwest for pasture purposes it is best to sow it from June 15th to July 25th—about July 1st is the best—unless it be sown at the time of putting in oats or spring wheat, in which case it does not develop much until after the crops are cut.

One pound, 15 cents; five pounds, 50 cents; twelve pounds, \$1.00. 25 lbs. and over, 8 cents per pound. For larger lots, write for special prices.

RADISH

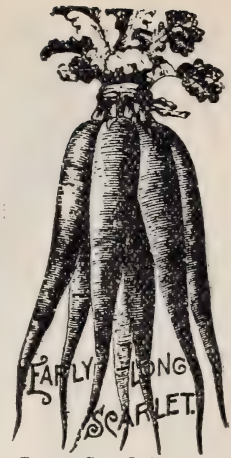
Ready for Use from 18 to 25 Days.



Icicle



Ne Plus Ultra



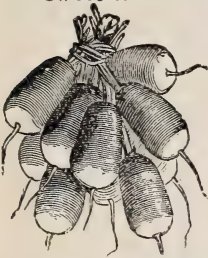
Long Scarlet
Short Top

CULTURE—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in light, rich soil, in rows eight to ten inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use.

Those marked thus (*) are best suited for market gardeners.

CRIMSON GIANT—This we consider the greatest new radish in the last ten years. It is of German origin. It is an early radish, looking much like the old Early Scarlet Globe, but more perfect in shape and color. It comes as early as any radish, but the amazing thing about it is that it keeps on growing and remains tender, solid and sweet, till it gets as large as a tea-cup or larger. Just imagine the nicest Scarlet Globe radish you ever saw, deep red outside and pure white inside, fine flavor, and as large as a tea-cup and you will have a good idea of it.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Crimson Giant	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 20	\$ 50
Turnip Early Scarlet —Very early, crisp; good forcing	05	10	20	50
Turnip Early Deep Scarlet —Very early; used for forcing	05	10	20	50
Turnip Early Scarlet White Tipped —Very early for frames or outdoors.	05	10	20	50
This is one of the best for market gardeners.				
French Breakfast —Earliest, most handsome, tender and crisp. Deep, glossy crimson with white tips	05	10	20	50
*Rosy Gem —One of the very best for market gardeners; very early, tender, beautiful scarlet, shading off into a white tip	05	10	20	50
*Turnip Early Ne Plus Ultra —Extra early scarlet forcing; short leaved..	05	10	20	50
*Turnip Early Deep Blood Red —Extra early forcing sort	05	10	20	50
*Turnip Early White or Box —Suitable for forcing, fresh pure white and sweet	05	10	20	50
Turnip Yellow Summer —Dull yellow, fine flesh	05	10	20	50
Turnip Golden Summer —Smooth and bright skin	05	10	20	50
Turnip Gray Summer —Good solid summer sort	05	10	20	50
*Olive-Shaped French Breakfast —Pink and white, early; standard sort	05	10	20	50
Olive-Shaped White —Mild and fine for summer	05	10	20	50
*Long Scarlet Short Top —Very long and crisp; for frames and open ground	05	10	20	50
*Long Brightest Scarlet —White tipped, very bright and beautiful	05	10	20	50
*Long Scarlet Chartier White Tipped —Shades from crimson to white; tender	05	10	20	50
*Long Wood Early Frame —Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing	05	10	20	50
Long White Vienna or Lady Finger —Crisp and tender in summer; one of the best	05	10	20	50
*The Icicle —A new introduction of the Long White; beautiful ivory white color; fine slender form, quality excellent; very early; fine for market	05	10	20	50
*White Strasburg Summer —Very large; the German's favorite, quality fine	05	10	20	50
White Stuttgart Summer —Very early and very large	05	10	20	50
*Winter Rose China —Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well	05	10	20	50
Winter Long Black Spanish —The popular winter sort	05	10	20	50
Winter Round Black Spanish —Fine for winter	05	10	20	50
Winter Large White Spanish —Fine for winter	05	10	20	50
Winter California White Mammoth —A very large white winter variety..	05	10	20	50



French Breakfast

RHUBARB

CULTURE—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills four inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows 12 inches apart and 12 inches in the rows. The following spring transplant again to 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and the next spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out plant them 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seeds when only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, to be spaded under in the spring.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Mammoth —Very large, but good quality	\$ 05	\$ 15	\$ 40	\$ 1 25
Linnaeus —The earliest	05	15	40	1 25
Victoria —Very fine in quality, but small	05	15	40	1 25
Roots —Per dozen, 60 cents; per 100, \$4.00.				

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

CULTURE—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for carrots and parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled till tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried the flavor is much like that of the oyster.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Long White French	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 30	\$ 1 00
Mammoth Sandwich Island—Large and superior	05	15	40	1 50



Mammoth Sandwich Islands

SQUASH

Ready in 40 to 60 Days.

CULTURE—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as cucumbers and melons; bush varieties three to four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine feet apart.



Warty Hubbard

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Early Golden Bush Scallop—Fine for summer use, not as early as the White	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 20	\$ 60
Early White Scallop Bush—A good early shipping variety, best scallop.....	05	10	20	60
Golden Summer Crookneck—One of the very best summer squashes	05	10	20	60
Egg Plant Bush Squash—A white fleshed bush variety, oval in shape; suitable for frying like Egg Plant.....	05	10	20	60
Early Orange Marrow—An improved Boston Marrow; quite distinct, very early, and of most delicious flavor; suitable for fall or winter	05	10	20	60
Boston Marrow—Oval, bright orange, flesh yellow and fine	05	10	20	60
Hubbard—Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality	05	10	20	80
Warty Hubbard—More warty, harder shell, better keeper, true stock	05	10	20	80
Red or Golden Hubbard—Fine reddish or golden color, large size, fine quality	05	10	20	80
The Faxon—Medium size, very early, productive; orange flesh of fine quality	05	10	20	75
Turban—Orange yellow flesh of good flavor.....	05	10	20	60
Bay State—With hard, blue shell; for fall and winter	05	10	20	60
Pike's Peak or Sibley—Thick, bright orange flesh, fine winter sort	05	10	20	75
Essex Hybrid—A good fall and winter sort	05	10	20	75
Marblehead—Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin	05	10	20	75
Perfect Gem—Round, white, fine quality, productive, good for fall or winter	05	10	20	75
Fordhook—One of the best winter squashes; fine quality, bright yellow ...	05	10	20	75
Pineapple—Peculiar shape, white skin and flesh; fine late sort	05	10	20	75
Canada Crookneck—Small, well known winter sort, green skin	05	10	20	75
Mammoth Chili—Grows to an enormous size; rich, orange yellow	05	10	20	75

SPINACH

CULTURE—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession, and as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use, sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed of New Zealand (which must be scalded and soaked in hot water before sowing) in hills three feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Viroflay Thick Leaved—Has very large and thick leaves	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 15	\$ 25
Lettuce Leaved—Popular French sort	05	05	10	25
Curled-Leaved Savoy or Bloomsdale—Large, tender leaves, fine	05	05	10	25
Long-Standing Round Thick Leaved—Dark green, very long standing before running to seed	05	05	10	25
Prickly—Vigorous and hardy	05	05	10	25
New Zealand—Entirely different from the true spinach in type and in that it thrives during hot weather and in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut throughout the summer. Plant three or four seeds in hills two feet apart each way. This spinach can be used in Aug. or Sept. or up till frost. By using only the leaves it will sprout out again.....	05	10	30	1 00



Earliana

TOMATO

CULTURE—Sow in hot bed in early spring or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing the seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots; when these are filled with roots shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Earliana —It is a full week ahead of all others. Plants of strong growth and very productive. Fruits large, deep red, and of superior quality. Smooth and free from cracks	\$ 05	\$ 20	\$ 50	\$ 1 75
Matchless —Extra large, smooth and handsome; bright red, very solid.....	05	20	50	1 75
Ponderosa —The largest variety in cultivation.....	05	35	1 00	3 00
Ignotum —Very prolific, earliest of the large, deep red, smooth varieties..	05	20	60	2 00
Dwarf Champion —Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruits earl and resembles Acme in appearance..	05	20	50	1 75
Atlantic Prize —The earliest of all; smooth, bright red and solid.....	05	20	50	1 75
Perfection (Livingston) —Early, regular and productive, red, heavy cropper	05	20	50	1 75
Favorite (Livingston) —Large, smooth, productive and good shipper	05	20	50	1 75
Beauty (Livingston) —Large, smooth, pinkish-red, thick flesh, regular form	05	20	50	1 75
Stone (Livingston) —Very large, perfectly smooth, fine bright scarlet; best main crop	05	20	50	1 75
Acme —Medium, red, smooth and good; one of the best earlies	05	20	50	1 75
Early Advance —Bright red, medium sized, smooth, solid, very early	05	20	60	2 00
Turner's Hybrid or Mikado —Very large, smooth, sold; skin purplish red ...	05	29	60	2 25
Royal Red —A first class main crop variety; skin and flesh intense red..	05	20	60	2 25
Trophy, Large —Very solid; standard late sort, grown extensively for canning	05	20	50	1 75



Beauty

Conqueror —Very early, fruit of medium size	05	20	60	2 25
Yellow Plum —Round and regular, bright yellow; used for pickles	05	20	60	2 25
Peach —Resembles a peach, for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality excellent	05	20	60	2 25
Yellow Peach —Very handsome in form, and of a beautiful clear yellow color; is useful to contrast with other sorts	05	25	75	2 50
Red Cherry —Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles	05	25	75	2 50
Yellow Cherry —Similar to preceding, save in color..	05	25	75	2 50
Red Pear-Shaped —Fruit of peculiar shape, handsome, and solid	05	25	75	2 50
Upright Station Tree —The earliest of all to ripen a small part of its fruit; it grows in a compact manner; and is well adapted to pots	05	25	80	3 00

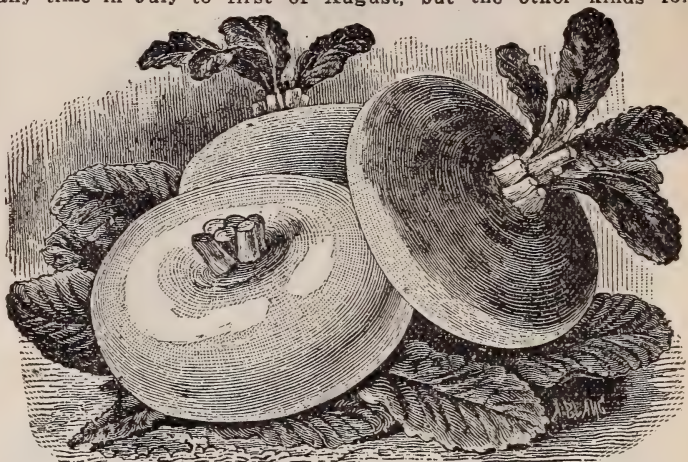
Ground Cherry (Husk Tomato) —Small and ornamental fruit used for pre-serves	05	25	60	2 25
Golden Queen —Large size, handsome, very smooth, good quality	05	20	60	2 25
Golden Trophy —Similar to the Red Trophy	05	20	60	2 25
Tree Tomato	05	30	1 00	3 50

TURNIP

CULTURE—For early turnips sow as soon as ground opens in the spring. The Milan and Munich should be sown from any time in July to first of August, but the other kinds for winter use may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained, particularly of the Ruta Bagas, by cultivating in drill eighteen inches apart and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow one pound to the acre.



Early Purple Milan



White Strap Leaf

Purple-Top Strap Leaf

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Early Milan White —Very early, white top	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 20	\$ 60
Early Milan —Purple earliest of all; with purple top	05	10	20	60
Purple Top Munich —One of the earliest.....	05	10	20	60
White Egg —Oval, handsome and sweet.....	05	10	20	45
Early Dutch —Rather flat; good white early sort	05	10	20	45
Cow Horn —Early and good; shaped like a Nantes carrot	05	10	20	45
Red or Purple Top Strap Leaf —The popular flat fall sort; sweet, firm and mild	05	10	20	45



Early Flat Dutch

Pomeranian White Globe —Large, good for both table and stock	05	10	20	45
Purple Top White Globe —A standard sort in the New York market; nothing better	05	10	20	45
White Norfolk —Globular, late, solid, very large, fine for stock	05	10	20	45
White Strap Leaf Flat —A good early white flat sort	05	10	20	45
White Globe —Good either for table or stock; one of the best.....	05	10	20	45
Yellow Globe —Good and sweet; keeps fairly well	05	10	20	40
Yellow Stone —Fine hard winter sort	05	10	20	40
Golden Ball or Orange Jelly —Very handsome; keeps fairly well	05	10	20	40
Snowball or Six Weeks —A very rapid growing, small variety that will mature in forty days from sowing of seed. Flesh sweet and tender	05	10	20	40

Sweet German —White, hard, firm, sweet; must be sown early; partakes of the nature of Ruta Baga	05	10	20	40
Yellow Aberdeen —Hardy, productive and a good keeper	05	10	20	40

RUTA BAGA OR SWEDISH TURNIP

Monarch —Distinct in form; a grand, good variety; very large yielder; grown mostly above the ground; flesh rich yellow	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 20	\$ 45
Improved American Purple Top —Very hardy variety; flesh yellow, sweet and well flavored; deep purple; has but little neck	05	15	20	45
Carter's Imperial Hardy —A purple topped variety, growing to a large size, single top root; good flavor	05	10	20	45
White Swede or Russian —Excellent variety for either table or stock; white flesh, fine flavor, good keeper	05	10	20	45



Monarch

SWEET PEAS

Our Sweet Peas are Unsurpassed for Purity of Strain, Nothing Better in the U. S. They have given Wonderful Satisfaction the past year. If you buy ours you buy the best.

The following varieties are selected with a view to please the most critical, and we think the Cream of the List of Sweet Peas:

LIGHT SHADES OF PINK.

Duchess of York—Standard and wings large and of fine form. White overlaid with a lacing of exceedingly delicate pale pink.

Eliza Eckford—Large flower of rosy pink over white, giving an exceedingly delicate and beautiful effect.

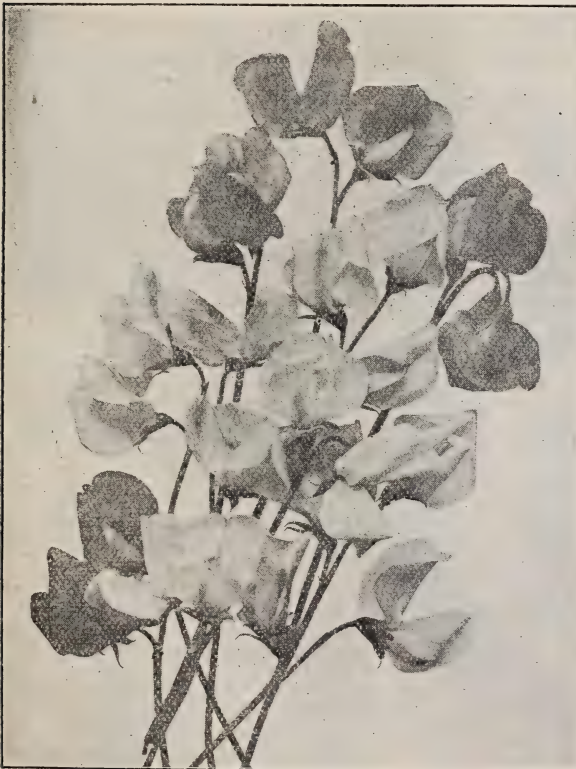
Katherine Tracy—The color is soft but brilliant pink, of the same shade in wings.

Lovely—A delicate shell pink tinged with yellow, producing a very warm, soft color of exceeding beauty.

Prima Donna—The stems bear three or four very large, perfect flowers, of a brilliant, yet soft shade of pink.

Ramona—Large, finely formed flower; standard and wings white, but nearly covered with a very warm pink in small dots and shades.

Venus—Standard large, of fine form and substance; a brilliant but delicate and soft shade of warm rose-pink and buff.



Sweet Peas

Monarch—Standard large, fine form, violet maroon, wings very large and expanded.

Shahzada—This has a very rich, dark maroon standard and deep violet wings; one of the finest dark sorts.

LAVENDER AND LIGHT BLUE.

Countess of Radnor—Self-colored in a very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender.

Dorothy Tennant—Flowers warm violet or mauve, very large and finely formed.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—A large flower similar in color to the Countess of Radnor, but is nearly blue.

Lottie Eckford—Standard, a peculiar and delicate shade of magenta blue.

Maid of Honor—Medium sized flower, nearly white, having a distinct edging of blue.

BLUE AND PURPLE.

Black Knight—The darkest variety.

Countess of Cadogan—A variety having very long stems, each bearing three or four flowers.

Captain of the Blues—Standard large, broad, bright purple blue; wings expanded, lighter and brighter blue than standard.

Navy Blue—A true blue, quite distinct.

DARKER SHADES OF PINK.

Apple Blossom—Standard rose-pink, lighter at the edges; wings lighter than standard.

Her Majesty—The flowers are very large, a delicate rose-pink color.

Lady Mary Currie—A large, well-formed flower of brilliant orange-pink color.

Ovid—A good-sized, hooded flower of bright pink, overlaid with a darker shade.

Lady Penzance—A large and striking flower of a peculiar and beautiful shade of rose-pink, with a slight tinge of orange.

Peach Blossom—A very large flower, having a warm yellowish-pink standard and wings of a lighter, softer shade.

Royal Rose—One of the largest and finest formed flowers yet produced. Standard a deep rose-pink.

Red or rose standards with lighter wings.

SHADES OF RED.

Blanch Ferry—Standard medium-sized, but of fine form and bright pink color; wings large, rounded and nearly white.

Brilliant—Flower of good size and substance, color very brilliant rich red.

Firefly—Very bright, and intense crimson scarlet of good size and form.

Mrs. Dugdale—A large finely formed flower of a peculiar shade of primrose overlaid with crimson rose.

Salopian—One of the most brilliant and most richly colored sorts yet introduced.

CLARET AND MAROON.

Duke of Clarence—A fine flower with large standard and wings of uniform shade of dark claret.

SWEET PEAS—Continued

WHITE.

Blanche Burpee—A splendid pure white variety. While not so profuse a bloomer or as hardy a plant as the Emily Henderson, the individual flowers are so fine as to make it a most desirable sort.

Emily Henderson—A bold, well-formed, clear white flower. Wings broad and well expanded. An early and wonderfully free and persistent bloomer.

The Bride—The flowers are practically the same as the Blanche Burpee, but the stems are more slender.

LIGHT YELLOW.

Primrose—Standard medium sized, rather long, yellowish white in front, and pronounced primrose-yellow on the back.

Stella Morse—The large flowers of this variety are of the finest form and a peculiar warm salmon-pink.

Coquette—Large, finely formed flower. Standard warm primrose with a shade of purple.

Oriental—The large, finely formed flowers are a distinct bright orange of a very brilliant and striking shade.

STRIPED OR VARIEGATED.

America—White, nearly covered with splashes, stripes and dots of exceedingly bright carmine; the most brilliant of the red striped sorts.

Aurora—The standard and wings are striped and flaked with delicate orange-salmon, pink over white.

Gray Friar—Very large, finely shaped flowers of delicate heliotrope color, peculiarly tinged, marbled and dotted with darker shades.

Juanita—Large and splendidly formed; white, with stripes and dashes of delicate lavender.



Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain—Very large and perfect shaped flowers; white, striped with bright rose carmine.

Princess of Wales—Standard broad, flat, striped purple on nearly white ground; wings very large and lighter than standard.

MIXTURES OF SWEET PEAS.

CHOICE MIXED—One of the most satisfactory ways of growing sweet peas is in a mixed row. Many new combinations are obtained by cross-fertilization, and if good varieties are planted the result is sure to be satisfactory. Our Choice Mixture has no superior; it is not composed of refuse stocks, but contain the finest known American kinds.

Eckford's Hybrids, Mixed—This is made up of the best of Eckford's large flowering sorts carefully proportioned. As only Eckford's varieties are used in this mixture, some of our very best sorts are necessarily excluded; but it will give large, finely formed flowers in a great variety of beautiful colors.

CUPID SWEET PEAS.

Alice Eckford Cupid—This is a distinct Cupid or dwarf variety; the flowers have a peculiarly delicate beauty.

Beauty Cupid—An exceedingly large and perfectly formed flower of a beautiful rose color shaded with carmine.

Pink Cupid or Dwarf Blanche Perry—This sort originated as a direct sprout from the unrivaled Blanche Perry and has inherited all

the good qualities which make that sort so deservedly popular. The seeds are dark, and of much stronger vitality than those of the White Cupid, so that every one can succeed with it.

Primrose Cupid—Very similar in size and form of plant and flower to the original White Cupid.

White Cupid—The flowers of this variety are large, clear, white and of fine form.

Boreatton Cupid—A dark and rich colored maroon.

Firefly Cupid—Very bright, and intense crimson scarlet.

Cupid Mixed—This mixture is composed of choice shades of white, yellow and reds, from light rose to deep scarlet and maroon.

PRICES ON SWEET PEAS.

Named Varieties—As above	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Fancy Mixed—Made up by us from the above fifty-three varieties	\$ 05	\$ 10	\$ 20	\$ 60
Finest Mixed—As grown in the field	05	10	20	60
Eckford's Hybrids, Mixed	05	10	20	60
Cupid Sweet Peas, Mixed	05	10	20	60

The Fancy Mixed that we make up from the fifty-three varieties, as described above, is something superb and charming, and will please the most fastidious.

Grass and Field Seed Dept.

Our Seeds are up to standard of the Pure Seed Law of the State of Iowa.

We do not deem it necessary to enter into an extended description of this branch of our business. In brief we only wish to say that at all seasons of the year we are prepared to furnish as choice a line of **GRASS SEEDS and FIELD SEEDS** as any market in the West. With our superior milling facilities we are prepared to reclean and grade all classes of seeds and put them on the market in the very best shape.

THERE ARE NO SEEDS OFFERED THAT ARE FREER FROM FOUL SEEDS THAN OURS.

Our Prices will be found as Low as any in the Northwest.

Anything in the the above line you have to offer send us a good sized sample by mail and we will make you highest market price.

WE CARRY **ALFALFA, ALSYKE, BUCKWHEAT, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, ENGLISH BLUE GRASS, BROMUS INERMIS, CLOVER, DWARF ESSEX RAPE, LAWN GRASS, ORCHARD GRASS, RED TOP, RYE GRASS, SUN FLOWER, SPELTZ or EMMER.**

WE WANT TO BUY anything in the above line you have to offer. Send us a good sized sample by mail and we will make you the highest market price.

CLOVERS AND GRASSES

The Clover and Grass Seed we handle are clean and free of all foul and obnoxious weed seed. We invite every one interested to call and inspect our stocks before buying elsewhere.

ALFALFA CLOVER.

This grand Clover forage plant is now a success everywhere. Every farmer has either heard of or knows its worth and merit. The plant grows, thrives and does well on any of our rolling prairies or well drained bottom lands. The vigorous roots searching for moisture sink deep into the ground, bringing to the surface the fertilizing materials stored in the earth for ages, leaving the land richer and better for succeeding crops than when it was first sown. Three crops are often cut in one season, and from ten to twelve tons of excellent hay is the annual reward. One bushel of 60 lbs. will sow three



Alfalfa



Red Clover

acres. It should not be cropped or pastured the first year. Can be planted with a light nurse crop of barley, speltz or wheat. The stock we handle is the very best of hardy northern grown seed. We offer at present some choice Western grown seed and Imported seed at prices ranging from \$8 to \$9 per bushel, subject to market change.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER—This is by far the most important of all the varieties for practical purposes. Sow in spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of 15 pounds per acre; more is used on old soil than on new.

ALSIKE, or Swedish Clover—The most hardy of all clovers. On rich, moist soil it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield. The heads are globular, fragrant and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of ten pounds per acre, when used alone.

WHITE CLOVER—A small perennial variety, valuable for pasturage and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, and can be grown anywhere. Can be used to great advantage in pasturing mixtures. Sow in spring, at the rate of eight to ten pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, half that amount.

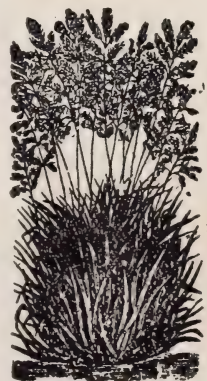
BROMUS INERMIS (Awnless Brome Grass)—A hardy perennial, standing extremes of heat, cold and drought better than any other of our cultivated grasses. Is especially adapted to the Northwest. It grows with great rapidity and produces heavy crops and luxuriant pastures. All kinds of stock eat it greedily, and the analysis made show that it is exceedingly rich in flesh-forming ingredients. Sow about 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—The universal pasture grass of America and the finest lawn grass in the world is our own Kentucky Blue Grass. It starts like magic with the first smile of spring, and is a velvet of green until winter comes again. It can be sown on the wild prairie and will catch, but the best results are to be had by getting the seed well covered. The seed we offer comes directly from Kentucky in car lots and is fresh, clean and pure.

ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (Meadow Fescue)—In just a few years this grass has come to the front like magic. This is due to the fact that it

Bromus Inermis. Grass

is a success everywhere, on all kinds of land and never freezes out. It comes early in the spring, is green all summer and lasts until late autumn. It's a nutritious pasture and a valuable hay crop, too. It's a perennial. 2 to 3 feet high, and heads out in June.



ITALIAN RYE GRASS—This grass, though but an annual in this climate, produces such great results that in a very short time after the seed is sown it makes as fine a pasture as other grasses of long standing. It grows about 2 to 3 feet high. The leaves are very dark green with a rich tint to the blade. It makes a pasture quick as oats, wheat, barley or rye would, and being a grass is of far greater value. It makes a splendid **winter pasture** if left to cure on the ground.



Timothy



Italian Rye Grass



Red Top



English Blue Grass

ORCHARD GRASS—This grass does well everywhere, and for hay can be cut much earlier than Timothy. Succeeds the best of all grasses in timbered lands or orchards. Sow one to two bushels per acre.

TIMOTHY—This well known grass is the best of all grasses for hay. Succeeds very well on all kinds of soil, but is well adapted to moderately moist land.

RED TOP—This grass is especially suited to low, wet spouty lands; is in fact the only grass which is a real success on such soil. It stands our northern winters, can be sown on wet land without cultivation, and will catch. Into the wet soil it spreads its net-work of roots, tames the land and in a few years makes a deep substantial sod.

SORGHUM (Sugar Cane for Fodder)—The greatest of all forage and fodder plants. It will yield two crops of fodder and a good fall pasture in one season. Roots deep into the subsoil and stands the drouths that often destroy other crops. As a rough provender it is unsurpassed. Sow 1 to 2 bushels per acre.

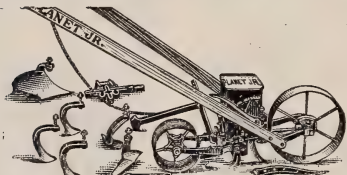


Sorghum—Sugar Cane

GERMAN MILLET—Of all the different kinds of grasses and forage plants raised for either hay or pasture, Millet is the most widely known and extensively used. If drouths wither or rain and floods drown out and destroy the early planted fields of grain, Millet is the farmer's next resort. The Pure German Millet, of all the well known kinds, is by far the most valuable. This well known sort reaches the acme of perfection in the more southern states and it is a fact that when the southern grown seed is planted in the north it produces a taller stalk and heavier growth of foliage than can possibly be raised from our own northern grown seed. It is the judgment of those who have tried the seed from both sections side by side the planter had better pay \$2.00 per bushel for pure, southern grown German Millet than to have the other as a gift.

DRILLS AND SEEDERS

PLANET JR., No. 4



Planet Jr. No. 4

Combined Seed Drill, Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Price, \$10.50.

This machine, No. 4, is the same as No. 25, except that it makes, when planting apparatus is detached, only a single wheel hoe, cultivator or plow.

Price, complete, \$10.50 Price, as a seeder only, \$8.50

PLANET JR., No. 25



Planet Jr. No. 25

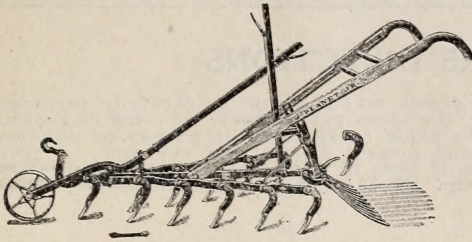
Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Price, \$13.50.

This new Combined Garden Planter, No. 25, is the latest improved and most complete tool of its kind. It is wholly without a rival in its line. It is thoroughly substantial and accurate in planting all kinds of seeds, either in hills or drilling. By detaching planting apparatus it makes a double wheel hoe, a cultivator or plow.

Price, complete, \$13.50.

PLANET JR.

12-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer.



Planet Jr.

The farmer or gardener is most likely to cultivate best who has the tool best adapted to his purposes. With the Twelve-Tooth Harrow here shown you go as deep or shallow as you like, come up close to row without injuring plants, cut out all the weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake. You widen and narrow as you please between 12 and 32 inches. It's a special favorite with strawberry growers, market gardeners and truckers.

Price, complete, \$9.00.

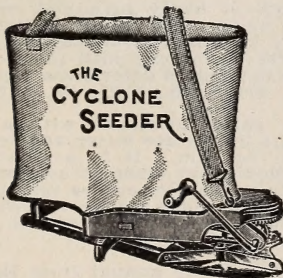
Price, Less Wheel, \$7.40.

Price, Less Wheel and Pulverizer, \$6.20.

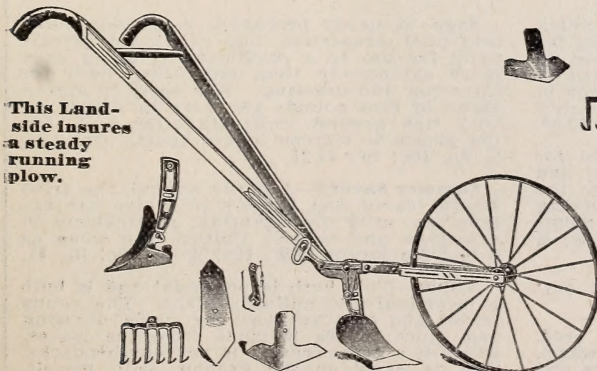
A strawberry runner attachment, consisting of a 10-inch flat steel disc mounted on an outrigger. Extra, Price, \$1.75.

CYCLONE SEEDER

It is Especially Designed for Distributing Evenly, All Kinds of Grain, as Well as Every Variety of Grass Seed.



The construction is simple, strong and practical. Price, \$1.25.

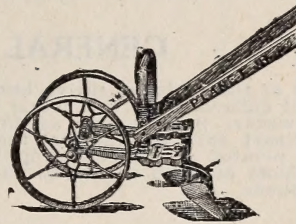


The "Acme" Garden Plow.

made from steel; a malleable rake that won't break, and a malleable wrench that fits every bolt on the plow. The steel attachments are highly polished and covered with a transparent lacquer, so you can see what you are buying. It also prevents rust.

PLANET JR., No. 12

Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.



No. 12

Two acres a day can easily be worked with this implement, and when it is done it will be a better job than three men could have done in the same time with hand hoes. Then, too, it's so easy to work. Twelve-year-old girls work gardens with them with ease. The No. 12 complete has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a pair of plows for opening or covering, and a set of 4 all steel cultivator teeth.

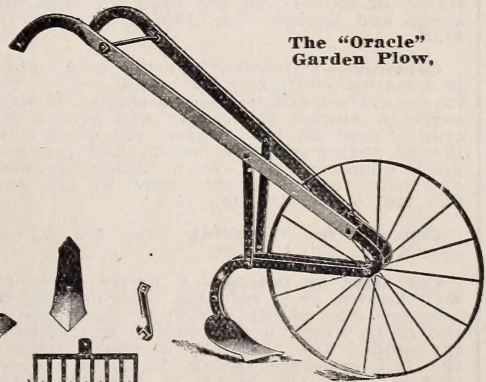
Price, complete, \$7.00. Price, plain hoe, \$4.75.

THE "ORACLE" GARDEN PLOW

Price \$3.00.

A High Grade Tool Made for Service.
Makes Gardening a Pleasure.

The Oracle is fitted with a perfectly shaped mold board $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, cutting $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; a sweep or weed cutter, cutting 9 in. wide; a taper shovel 4 in. wide at one end and 2 in. wide at the other and 12 in. long; a rake, and a wrench that will fit any nut on the plow—all as shown in the cut. The first named three attachments are made of high grade steel, highly polished and covered with transparent lacquer, that permits you to see what you are buying, also protects the polished surface from rust. The last two named attachments are made from malleable iron that won't break.



The "Oracle" Garden Plow.

THE "ACME" GARDEN PLOW

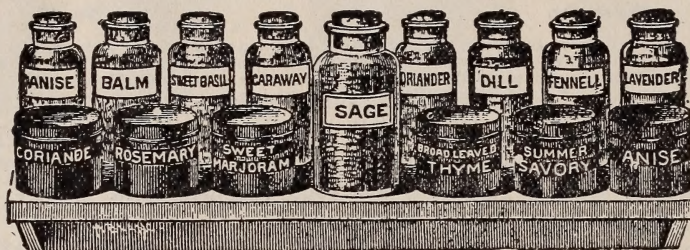
Price, \$3.25.

The "Acme" has a 20 inch wheel, is all metal except the handles, is fitted with a steel moldboard and landside, making a steady-running plow; a steel sweep or weed cutter 9 inches wide, a curved surface shovel 4 inches wide at one end and 2 inches wide at the other, and a malleable wrench that fits every

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs

GENERAL CULTURE DIRECTIONS

Most of the varieties thrive best on rich sandy soil, which should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop, the seeds sown in beds in April and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.



Anise—A well-known annual herb whose seeds, which have an agreeable aromatic odor and taste, are used for dyspepsia and colic and as a corrective of griping and unpleasant medicines. Sow early and thin to three inches apart in the row. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Balm—A perennial herb, easily propagated by division of the root or from seed. The leaves have a fragrant odor, similar to lemons, and are used for making balm tea for use in fevers and a pleasant beverage called balm wine. Plant early and thin to ten inches apart. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Basil, Sweet—A hardy annual from the East Indies. The seeds and stems have the flavor of cloves and are used for flavoring soups and sauces. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Caraway—Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown early in August the plants will give a fair crop of seed the next season, but when sown in the spring will not seed until the next year. Plant in drills two or three feet apart and thin to six inches apart in the row. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Caraway for Flavoring—Oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Cat Mint or Catnip—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants. The plants should be pulled up by the roots when in full flower and dried in the shade. The seed may be sown either in the fall or early spring, in drills, twenty inches apart. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Coriander—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste, and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Sow early in the spring and gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Coriander for Flavoring—Oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

Dill—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. It is good for flatulence and colic in infants and is sometimes added to

pickled cucumbers to heighten the flavor. Sow early in spring and keep clear of weeds. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Marjoram, Sweet—A perennial plant, but not hardy enough to endure the winters of the North. The young tender tops are used green for flavoring or they may be dried for winter use. Sow in drills as early as possible, and thin out the plants to ten inches apart. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Rosemary—A hardy perennial, with fragrant odor, and a warm, bitter, aromatic taste. May easily be raised from seed, but does not reach a size fit for use until the second season. The dry leaves deteriorate rapidly with age. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Rue—A hardy perennial with a peculiar smell. The leaves are bitter and so acrid as to blister the skin. It is a stimulant and anti-spasmodic, but must be used with great caution, as its use sometimes results in serious injury. It must not be suffered to run to seed, and does best on poor soil. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Saffron—A hardy annual from Egypt that has become naturalized in many parts of the country; cultivated for its flowers, which are used in dyeing and to make the cosmetic powder called rouge. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Sage—A hardy perennial, possessing some medicinal properties, but cultivated principally for use as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in spring (four to five pounds per acre in drills) on very rich ground; cultivate often and thin the plants to sixteen inches apart. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Summer Savory—A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. Culture the same as Sweet Marjoram. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.

Thyme—This herb is perennial and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce; a tea is made from the leaves, which is a great remedy in nervous headache. Sow as early as the ground will permit. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

VALUABLE TABLES

STANDARD WEIGHTS OF VARIOUS ARTICLES.

	lbs., per bu.	bus.	lbs.		lbs., per bu.	bus.	lbs.
Apples, dried	25			Potatoes, Sweet	50	100 lbs. equal	2
Barley	48	100 lbs. equal	2	Johnson Grass	25	"	4
Barley, malt	35	"	"	Kaffir Corn	56	"	1 44
Beans	60	"	1 40	Millet	50	"	2
Buckwheat	48	"	2 4	Malt	38	"	2 24
Bran	20	"	"	Oats	32	"	3 4
Broomcorn	46	"	2 8	Osage Orange	33	"	3 1
Blue Grass, Kentucky	14	"	7 2	Orchard Grass	14	"	7 2
Blue Grass, English	24	"	4 4	Onions	54	"	1 46
Cane Seed	50	"	2	Peas, wrinkled	56	"	1 44
Canary Seed	60	"	1 40	Peas, smooth	60	"	1 40
Castor Beans	46	"	2 8	Peas, Cow	50	"	2
Clover	60	"	1 40	Rape	50	"	2
Coal	80	"	"	Rye	56	"	1 44
Corn, shelled	56	"	1 44	Red Top	14	"	7 2
Corn, on ear	70	"	1 30	Sweet Potatoes	56	"	1 44
Corn, sweet	45 to 48	"	2 4	Timothy Seed	45	"	2 10
Corn, meal	50	"	2	Turnips	58	"	1 42
Cranberries	40	"	2 20	Wheat	60	"	1 40
Flax Seed	56	"	1 44	Tall Meadow Oat Grass	12	"	8 4
Hemp Seed	44	"	2 12	Lawn Grass	14	"	7 2
Hungarian	48	"	2 4	Pasture Grass Mixture	14	"	7 2
Potatoes, Irish	60	"	1 40				

QUANTITY OF SEED USUALLY SOWN PER ACRE.

	Quantity per acre.		Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants	.6 oz.	Bromus	.40 to 50 lbs.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants	.1 lb.	Grass, Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top	
Asparagus Roots	1000 to 7250	Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow	2 bu.
Barley	2½ bu.	Hemp	½ bu.
Beans, dwarf, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill	.1 bu.	Horse Radish Roots	10,000 to 15,000
Beans, pole, 1 pint to 100 hills	½ bu.	Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	.7 lbs.	Kohlrabi, 1-3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	.5 lbs.	Leek, 1-3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 lbs.
Brocoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	.2 oz.	Lettuce, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	.2 oz.	Martynia, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	5 lbs.
Buckwheat	½ bu.	Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1 to 3 lbs.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	.2 oz.	Melon, Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills	1½ to 4 lbs.
Carrot, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	.2½ lbs.	Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	15 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	.2½ oz.	Okra, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8 lbs.
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants	.2	Onion Seed, 1 to 3 oz. to 100 ft. drill	4 to 5
Chicory	.4 lbs.	Onion Seed, for sets	40 to 80
Clover, Alsike and White	.8 to 10 lbs.	Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 40 ft. of drill	8 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne	.15 to 25 lbs.	Parsnips, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3 lbs.
Clover, Crimson Trefoil	.10 to 15 lbs.	Parsley, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3 lbs.
Clover, large red and medium	.10 to 14 lbs.	Peas, garden, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill	1 to 3 bu.
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	.2 oz.	Peas, field	2 bu.
Corn, rice (shelled)	.2 qts.	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	3 oz.
Corn, sweet, ¼ pint to 100 hills	.6 qts.	Pumpkin, 1-3 qt. to 100 hills	2 to 4 lbs.
Cress, ¾ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	.12 lbs.	Radish, 2-3 oz. for 100 ft. of drill	10 to 12 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills	.1 to 3 lbs.	Rye	1½ bu.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants	.4 oz.	Salsify, ¾ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8 lbs.
Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	.4½ lbs.	Spinach, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8 lbs.
Flax, broadcast	.40 to 50	Spurry	15 lbs.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 ft. of drill		Summer Savory	¼ lb.
Gourd	.2 oz.	Sunflower	8 lbs.
Grass, Blue, Kentucky	.2 bu.	Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.
Grass, Blue, English	.1 bu.	Squash, Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.
Grass, Hungarian and Millet	½ to 1 bu.	Tomato, 1 oz. to 4,500 plants	1 oz.
Grass, Mixed Lawn	3 to 5 bu.	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Grass, Red Top, Fancy Clean	8 to 10 lbs.	Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill	1 to 3 lbs.
Grass, Timothy	.12 to 15 lbs.	Vetches	2 bu.

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS, NUMBER OF HILLS, OR LENGTH OF DRILLS.

Asparagus	.1 oz. to 60 feet of drill	Melon, Musk	.1 oz. to 60 hills
Beet	.1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	Okra	.1 oz. to 40 feet of drill
Beans, Dwarf	.1 qt. to 100 feet of drill	Onion	.1 oz. to 100 feet of drill
Beans, Pole	.1 qt. to 150 hills	Onion sets, small	.1 qt. to 40 feet of drill
Carrot	.1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	Parsley	.1 oz. to 150 feet of drill
Cabbage	.1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Parsnips	.1 oz. to 200 feet of drill
Cauliflower	.1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Peas	.1 qt. to 100 feet of drill
Celery	.1 oz. to 3,000 plants	Pepper	.1 oz. to 1,000 plants
Cucumber	.1 oz. to 50 hills	Pumpkin	.1 oz. to 40 hills
Corn	.1 qt. to 200 hills	Radish	.1 oz. to 150 feet of drill
Dandelion	.1 oz. to 200 feet of drill	Salsify	.1 oz. to 70 feet of drill
Egg Plant	.1 oz. to 1,000 plants	Spinach	.1 oz. to 100 feet of drill
Endive	.1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	Squash, early	.1 oz. to 50 hills
Leek	.1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	Squash, Marrow	.1 oz. to 16 hills
Lettuce	.1 oz. to 3,000 plants	Tomato	.1 oz. to 1,500 plants
Melon, Water	.1 oz. to 30 hills	Turnip	.1 oz. to 150 feet of drill

MATURITY TABLE.

Beans, Dwarf Green, podded, table use	30 to 50	Corn, Sweet, early varieties, for table	55 to 65
Beans, Dwarf Wax, table use	35 to 50	Corn, Sweet, late varieties, for table	70 to 80
Beans, Pole or Running, table use	45 to 90	Cucumber, for table	40 to 60
Beets, garden varieties, table use	35 to 50	Lettuce, for table	40 to 50
Beets, Mangels, for harvesting	90 to 100	Melon, Musk, for table	60 to 85
Beets, Sugars, for harvesting	65 to 70	Melon, Water, for table	65 to 85
Cabbage, early varieties for cutting	65 to 80	Onion, for storage	65 to 120
Cabbage, late varieties, for cutting	100 to 120	Peas, for table	50 to 70
Carrot, for table	60 to 70	Pumpkin, ripened	75 to 100
Celery, for table	120 to 140	Radish, for table	20 to 50
Corn, field, early varieties, ripened	85 to 95	Tomato, for table	90 to 100
Corn, field, late varieties, ripened	100 to 120	Turnip, for storage	60 to 90

IMPORTANT TO CORN PLANTERS

Without trying to explain the reason why, all corn planters in Sioux City latitude and north, are aware of the fact that for the last five years it has been difficult to secure well matured corn of the later varieties. This makes an imperative demand for **earlier sorts**. The rule has been the earlier the corn the smaller the yield. For this reason farmers have disliked to plant them. This we have largely overcome in our **Duly's Hybrid and Murdock Corns**. These two varieties have in these years of late ripening, matured well, and this year is no exception. Both of these are classed among the heavy yielders, and in so far as yield is concerned, may be planted for general crop corn. See descriptions of each below.

DULY'S HYBRID CORN—Read full description on Page 13 and then read the testimonial below:

A Pound of Facts Worth Tons of Theory

Duly's Hybrid Testimonial

Worth Its Weight in Gold.

We value very highly the testimonial below. Mr. Whitaker is one of those intensely practical, long-headed farmers who values facts much more highly than theories. He refuses to be led into the bogs of "**Soft Corn**" by "**Will O' the Wisp**" Theories. With him "**a Pound of Facts is Worth a Ton of Theories**" and more. He has been a very large grower of Corn for a number of years within a radius of fifteen miles of Sioux City, his acreage sometimes running into the thousands. Naturally he would be very greatly interested in the best variety of Corn for this latitude. We induced him three years ago to plant 10 acres of our famous Duly's Hybrid and put it alongside other well known varieties and subject it to the same conditions of soil, time of planting, cultivation, etc., and since he has planted almost entirely of Duly's Hybrid and small percentage of Silver Mine. The letter below from him explains the result. With us it was no theory for we had demonstrated beyond all doubt that our Duly's Hybrid is without question the very best variety of Corn for our farmers in Sioux City latitude to plant.



J. A. Whitaker

In the future I shall plant very largely of your Duly's Hybrid and Silver Mine, then I will not be obliged to lie awake nights fearing early frosts.

J. A. WHITAKER.

Sioux City Seed and Nursery Co.

Gentlemen: You have asked me for my opinion of your Duly's Hybrid Corn. I am indeed glad to give it, for I consider it the best Yellow Dent variety of Corn for this latitude I have ever grown. I have been growing Corn here in this latitude for many years and have tried most of the varieties. I consider your Duly's Hybrid superior to them all. Its great points of excellence are as follows:

Early Ripening—We farmers can depend on good sound corn if we plant Duly's Hybrid.

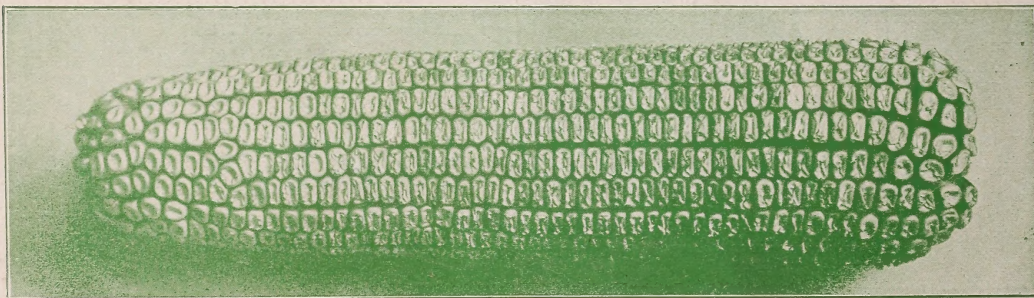
Vigor of Seed and Stock—It is a very vigorous, hardy corn and will stand lots of rough treatment, cold weather, etc.

Large Yields—In yield it is well up with the heaviest.

No Nubbins—It is freer from nubbins than any corn I have ever grown.

MURDOCK CORN

This is a beautiful Yellow Dent variety of recent introduction, well adapted, on account of its extreme earliness, to Southern Minnesota, South Dakota and the Northwest corn belt section. It was bred up in Wisconsin where, by careful selection, it has been improved from time to time. The ears have well filled out tips, sixteen to twenty rows and very large for an extra early variety. Kernels very compact on the cob, something like Reed's Yellow Dent, fairly smooth on the outer edge and uniformly a rich yellow. It is a 90 day variety, as early as Pride of the North; larger ears and as a cropper, compared to that old well-known sort, is double the yielder. In the season of 1906, the year of its introduction at Sioux City, on a test patch of three acres planted June 3rd, it yielded 75 bushels to the acre, and an exhibit from



Ears 8 to 9 in.

Murdock

90 Day Corn

this same field took the premium at the Sioux City Interstate Fair, Sept. 10th, for being the ripest corn exhibited. The stalks are medium in height, stout and stocky, with the ears borne at a uniform distance from the ground. The earliness, size of ear, fine golden color and yield combined in the Murdock Corn, place it easily in the front of all other varieties as the very best corn for this entire section of the country.

Any dealer interested in the crops of his customers, their happiness and their bank account should endeavor to interest his patrons in the merits of this most excellent corn, and at his earliest convenience place an order and secure a good supply of the seed for next year's planting. Our seed is grown at Sioux City. The crop has ripened well, the corn is sound and seed is of high vitality.